The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4489.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRUTH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The following appeared in the New-York *Express*:

SCIENCE, SKILL AND GREAT EXPERIENCE CAN DO MUCH TO RESTORE A SHATTERED BODY.

Another very serious case has just come before our notice, to which we beg to draw public attention. Mr. Gardner, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed, of Fulton, Fulton County, N. Y., has been wasting literally away for the last few years, from Catarrhal Consumption, which produced complete deafness. He himself, as well as his wife, stated that for the last ten years, he had not been able to keep a morsel of food on his stomach, nor to enjoy a single complete night's rest. Perspiration continually stood on his body, as if he were in a vapor bath, being feverish, alternating with a slight chill, characterized by pain in the right side, extending to the point of the shoulder; also a sharp pain of the collar-bone, pain on the right side, particularly causing an uneasy sensation when lying on it, as well as a difficulty in respirating, felt great thirst, his tongue was dry and covered with a white fur; great giddiness and swimming in his head—in fact he complained of general weakness and disliked movement or exercise, great headache, flatulence, belching, with acid taste in the mouth and throat; he complained of a constant oppression of fullness, and at last his mind showed symptoms of being affected. He also labored under almost complete deafness, and existence became to him a torture. He felt himself wasting away with weakness. As a matter of course, he consulted many physicians of repute, both general practitioners and those practicing specialties, and still he continued to sink; and, as his wife says, after reading the case of consumption in our columns, she and their friends concluded that they could do no better than to apply to the same eminent physician, Dr. Von Eisenberg, one of our practitioners, whose heart is devoted to the cause of suffering humanity. As all hopes of Mr. Gardner's recovery had been given up, there being but little risk, and as a last resource, the husband, wife and friends came to New-York, and called at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway. So much was his nervous system affected, that when he was placed in the examination chair, his countenance seemed to change. A convulsive spasm passed over it, and in a minute or so he seemed to recover, and exclaimed, "Oh, Doctor, you hurt me very much!" although all this time the Doctor had not approached him. After a careful diagnosis with Dr. Von Eisenberg's usual skill and experience, and after an attentive and patient examination of the history and existing symptoms, the Doctor gave it as his opinion that Mr. Gardner had been suffering from laryngeal phthisis, complicated with dry catarrh; that his deafness arose from the disordered condition of the throat, and in the sympathetic condition between the nerves of the throat and those of the auditory organ. By a minute auscultatory examination of the lungs and larynx, he said that pulmonary phthisis may be present, with the usual exciting causes of inflammation and its consequences. Extending to the digestive organs by sympathy and continuity from the pulmonary and digestive mucous surface furnishes many indications, giving rise to heart-burn and acrid eructations, which produce profuse sweating, cough, purulent expectorations. This complication commenced with a dyspeptic character, assuming a severe form, and has been attended by nausea, pain, tenderness, a sense of heat, or burning pain. In fact the Doctor said that in such complicated cases, the commonest catarrh generally appears under a more febrile form, and when it unfortunately affects one of a consumptive tendency, it is the exciting cause of a galloping decay. A failure of health and strength has been gradually coming on with a loss of appetite.

After candidly giving his opinion of Mr. Gardner's case, Dr. Von Eisenberg immediately declined to undertake it, piqued perhaps that an individual in the very last stage of consumption should only then seek his aid, after all others had failed—besides really seeing himself that Mr. Gardner had but little chance of recovery. Mrs. Gardner entreated the Doctor to undertake the treatment of her husband, convinced as she said she was, that at least he might receive temporary relief at his hands; this being joined with the warm solicitations of the poor patient himself, Dr. Von Eisenberg yielded, and resolved to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of a fellow creature.

He thereupon gave his entire attention to the lamentable case. The first subject which suggested itself to the Doctor was the consideration of using the best means to restore the sense of hearing which he thought must naturally depress Mr. Gardner's spirits by the gloom which deafness always throws over the mind. Wonderful to relate, by a single application of the Doctor's Æsthetico-Neuralgicon, Mr. Gardner actually heard not only the Doctor's voice but the distant rumbling of the traffic in the streets. He seemed to feel a new joy, and for the first time for several years, his face became illumined with a grateful smile which seemed like a gleam of sunshine. From that time the Doctor used every energy to restore his patient to perfect health. The success now came which was so soon to reward his earnest efforts and establish the fact which it gives us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to publish, that Dr. Von Eisenberg had thus with infinite skill combatted and conquered one of the most difficult and complicated cases that ever came un der the treatment of any physician.

It is needless to dwell upon the treatment of this case. Suffice it to say, that in a month from the time of Dr. Von Eisenberg's undertaking the case, Mr. Gardner returned an entirely changed man, and enjoying great health and pleasant spirits. He came to thank the Doctor for his unremitting attention, and repeated over and over again how to his treatment he should ever be indebted for his *new life*, as he called it. But we will say no more, and can but observe in the words of another, There is the subject, let him speak for himself.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

State of Public Feeling in North Carolina.

The Policy of the General Government.

LETTER FROM HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Orr of South Carolina.

FAREWELL REMARKS OF GOV. PERRY.

Message of Gov. Holden of North Carolina.

Proceedings of Southern Legislatures.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are so many erroneous statements in relation to the condition of affairs in North Carolina and other Southern States that in the hope of being able to correct them to some extent, I send you a communication. The extended circulation your paper has in the North would enable a great number of persons to see a statement as candid and fair as I am able to make it. It is of the utmost consequence that the Government of the United States should act wisely toward the States lately at war with it. It claimed the right to protect itself and to exert its powers until its safety and repose were secured. When these vital ends have been attained, its action with respect to its enemies should be modified by its views as to their moral guilt. It sometimes happens that the highest political offences are regarded as involving little or no moral guilt whatever. No citizen of the United States perhaps regards Sir WILLIAM WALLACE as a criminal, though he was actually executed for treason committed in an attempt to liberate his country from the dominion of England, whose armies had subdued it. Few persons look upon the Irish patriot EMMETT as guilty of moral crime, though he died as a traitor for attempting to free Ireland from that British domination to which it had been subjected for centuries. A case still more recent, and better known, is that of LOUIS KOSSUTH. He was undoubtedly guilty of treason in attempting a revolution in Hungary which had for ages formed a part of the Austrian Empire, yet he was not only not regarded as a criminal here, but on the contrary, was treated with the highest consideration by our government and people. Such cases as these are referred to to illustrate and sustain the position that the highest political offence may have been committed without involving serious moral guilt in the opinion of civilized nations. Hence Christian governments cease to act against such offenders when assured that they have nothing to apprehend from them.

The late civil war was not produced by a majority of the people either of the North or the South, but by minorities of both, who were looked upon, however, by the opposite section in each case as representing majorities. This minority at the North consisted of men who said, in the first place, that the Southern States could not be "driven out of the Union." Secondly, that if they did attempt to go out, they were so feeble that they would be crushed in a few weeks. Thirdly, that the slaves would, in the beginning of the struggle, rise in general insurrection and waste the Southern States. Fourthly, it was said that these States did not produce enough to subsist on without the aid of the North, and by a blockade alone could be reduced to submission. Lastly, it was said that the United States would have the moral support of the civilized world in any contest, and, if necessary, material aid.

In the South was to be found the counterpart of this party. They existed chiefly in the Cotton States, but did not constitute a majority of the people there. These men said that the people of the North, though they loved the Union for its advantages and pecuniary profits, would not fight for it, and that secession would be "peaceable." Secondly, they affirmed tat "cotton was king;" that foreign nations could not do without it, and that even if war did occur, the great Powers of Europe would interfere to arrest it. These parties, though minorities, seemed to represent the two sections, and being equally unreasonable, active, arrogant and insolent, the strengthened each other by their several demonstrations. The first year of the war, however, destroyed utterly the ideas upon which these two parties were based. The Northern extremists saw, in the first place, that the Southern States could not only be driven out of the Union, but were willing to leave it, on grounds which most men in the North thought slender and insufficient. Secondly, that when they did secede, the Southern people made a determined and obstinate resistance. Thirdly, that the negroes, instead of rising to claim their freedom, were so docile, and contributed so much by their labor, that they were seen to constitute an element of great strength to the section in which they lived. Fourthly, that the Southern States produced in great abundance all the provisions necessary to their subsistence. And lastly, it was seen that foreign Powers at least divided their moral support between the contending parties.

The Southern extremists were soon convinced that the people of the North would not only fight for the Union, but that they would carry on the war with extraordinary vigor and upon a most extended scale. Secondly, they saw that cotton so far from being "King," could not bring a single soldier into the field, and that foreigners, though willing to make the best bargains possible for themselves, had no inclination to be involved in the contest.

It must be obvious to every fair mind that if these things had been previously understood the war never would have occurred. The men of sense and principle in each section would have controlled its action, and no occasion would have been furnished for a serious collision.

To explain, however, the condition of affairs now existing in my own State, I will make a brief statement of certain events that preceded the commencement of the war. To decide what weight should be given to the opinions of an individual, we usually wish to know what have been his opportunities of learning the truth, and also in what status or position he has acquired his knowledge. With this object, my own course, as well as that of North Carolina, will be adverted to.

Though on sectional questions (such, I mean, as had reference to slavery,) I usually acted with the Southern Representatives; yet, on several occasions, I was, by my sense of duty, thrown into collision with the extreme men of the South. For example, I opposed the twenty-first rule, forbidding the reception of petitions, because I believed it of no advantage to us, and that, by increasing the irritation between the sections, it was strengthening the Abolitionists. Though I opposed the so-called compromise measures of 1850, and in public speeches expressed the opinion that their adoption would, in a few years, endanger the existence of the government, yet, in view of the manner in which they had been passed, I advised the people of the South to acquiesce in them, and endeavor to accommodate themselves to the situation. To sustain that view, I successively supported the elections of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. As the estrangement between the two sections increased, and the extreme men on each side were more violent, it became more and more difficult to pursue a conservative course, and, at the same time, retain a capacity for usefulness as a public man. I voted, in 1854, for the Kansas Bill, which then passed the House without repealing the Missouri restriction, in opposition to most of the Southern Representatives. At the succeeding session, when it was brought forward with the repealing clause, I likewise sustained it. At the session which preceded the Presidential election of 1860, I earnestly resisted the policy of abandoning the Cincinnati platform. I saw and stated to many that there was to be a serious attempt, at Charleston, to break up the Democratic party—not only to defeat Mr. DOUGLAS, but to afford an occasion for a collision between the North and the South. In the Senatorial caucuses and on the floor of the Senate, I vehemently opposed the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, declaring that the effect of those resolutions would be to divide and thus ensure the defeat of the Democratic party and the consequent success of the Republicans. I declared, further, that this course would divide the Southern States, while it would unite the Northern ones, and thereby greatly increase the probability of a civil war between the two sections. Even after the partial rupture at Charleston, and the passage of Mr. DAVIS' resolutions, I attended the convention at Baltimore, and labored earnestly to effect a reconciliation. I believed that if the Southern States were all united, and even failed in the election, yet such guarantees and assurances would be given in that event by the majority, as to prevent a serious collision between the North and the South.

After the complete rupture of the Democratic party, yielding to the action of the North Carolina delegation, I supported the Breckinridge ticket. I withheld this support, however, for many weeks, while I exerted myself to get up a State Convention in North Carolina, to promote a union or a single electoral ticket, to be pledged to vote for any one of the conservative candidates who might have the best chance of success. I did not abandon my hope of effecting this result until in the month of September I met Mr. DOUGLAS at Raleigh, and pressed the matter on him, earnestly but unsuccessfully.

When Mr. LINCOLN had been elected, seeing that some of the Cotton States would certainly secede, and believing that war would probably occur between them and the Federal Government, and being convinced that in such a contingency North Carolina, from her geographical and her political position, would be drawn into it, I advised the members of the Legislature to call a convention immediately in order that the State might interpose between the parties. I then believed, and still think that if a convention of the State had made a temperate demand, it might have obtained such guarantees or assurances as would have preserved the Union without bloodshed. While I stated, both publicly and privately, that I believed war would be made if necessary, to compel the Cotton States to remain in the Union, I thought that if, before the war commenced, a majority of the Southern States would act, instead of war, the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN would give such terms as would promote a general adjustment. During the session of Congress which followed I sincerely exerted myself to promote the passage of Mr. CRITTENDEN's propositions, or any similar arrangement. I did not abandon such hopes at the inauguration of President LINCOLN, but remained in my place as Senator to the close of the extra session.

Soon after the termination of that session the war commenced, and the State of North Carolina, by a unanimous vote of her convention, passed an ordinance of secession.

In so voting I think every member correctly represented his constituents, and, as far as I know, every man and woman in the State subsequently sanctioned that act, but generally, I think, with regret. The singular unanimity then manifested resulted from the previous position of the two principal parties in the State. One of these parties was termed the "secession party." No member of this party, as far as I knew, was in favor of seceding from the Union if assured that the government would be carried on as it had previously been conducted. They believed, however, from declarations of Mr. LINCOLN and many of his prominent supporters, made prior to his election, that he would use all the powers and advantages of his position to operate against the institution of slavery, and that sooner or later the South would be driven to resistance by force, and hence they thought it the better policy to separate at once.

The other party in the State was averse to this, and in favor of awaiting for what they called an "overt act," or some directly hostile demonstration. They insisted generally, however, that the Government of the United States had no right to "coerce," or make war on a seceding State, and many prominent men of the party had taken the ground that if any such attempt was made they would resist it. Hence, on the breaking out of hostilities and the call of President LINCOLN for men, this party, with remarkable unanimity and alacrity, took ground with the Secessionists. So great was the zeal of many prominent men among them, that before the assembling of the convention, perhaps as many volunteer companies had been raised from its ranks as from the original secession party. All the candidates for the convention that I knew took ground before the people for secession in fact, though many preferred the term "revolution." When the convention, therefore, assembled on the 20th of May, its action was precisely what every one in the State seemed to have anticipated. It is proper that I should say that I had for years previous condemned the policy of secession, and insisted that the South would find it advantageous to remain in the Union, even if force were to be resorted to. She might then have acted in concert with her friends in the Northern States. For similar reasons, I thought that those who assembled at Montgomery should have proposed no change in the constitution, except to recognize property in slaves, thereby facilitating a reunion of the States.

Unfortunately for North Carolina, however, she waited until the Cotton States were at war with the Government of the United States, and then, as I had foreseen she would do, she "drifted into it," too late to have a fair share in the direction of the movement. She enacted over again the part which her delegates had played in the conventions of Charleston and Baltimore. Having fallen into the rear at the start, her lot was to make great sacrifices, to see her sons, while bearing themselves with the highest courage, devotion and heroism, treated with great disfavor and extreme meanness in that quarter where they had a right to expect fairness, if not commendation.

If a scheme existed among members of Congress or others to create a necessity or occasion for destroying the Union, I was never made acquainted with it. If there was such a plan on foot, its knowledge could not have been extended to many. All the circumstances brought to my attention prior to the election of Mr. LINCOLN seemed to indicate the contrary with reference to the views of the Senators, and that their objects were to affect the pending Presidential contest.

Though soon after the commencement of the war I entered the military service, and, except when disabled by the casualties of battle, was constantly occupied in that capacity. Yet I was nevertheless not inattentive to the movements of the civil authorities, and still believed that there might be a union of all the States under a common government. Confident that the Southern States had the means of resistance, yet in the first three months of the war the developments at Richmond created apprehensions of failure on my mind. For the first two years of the war, the people gave a cordial and energetic support to our government, notwithstanding its inefficiency; but early in the year 1863 the extraordinary developments at Richmond seemed to indicate that we were not to be allowed to succeed. There are reasons why I do not now choose to enter on this branch of the subject; but I ought perhaps to say that the impression was gradually made on the minds of intelligent men that the government was either utterly destitute of practical talent, or that for some unexplained reason there was a purpose to retard our movements and prolong the war. This well-founded want of confidence preceded its termination.

The great practical question now presents itself: What ought to be the action of the United States toward the South? I am not mistaken when I say that in North Carolina the determination to support the constitution and obey the laws of the United States is universal. There are to be found here and there, perhaps, individuals in that State who will assert the contrary. They are, however, men without consideration or character, who have been disappointed in their attempts to get office, and who charge the people with being disloyal because they will not vote for them. No man living in the State believes there is at present disloyalty there. The late elections have been decided by personal preferences, aided somewhat by old party associations. Our people think that when they have complied with all the requisitions of the President, they have a right to choose their representatives. I know no man in the State, however, that I believe can take what is commonly called the "test oath" without perjury. If this be insisted on, our State will have only *nominal* or *counterfeit* representatives. Sooner than have such many think it as well to have no representation at all. If the men chosen are true to the constitution, the more talent and consideration they have the better for the government. When an army surrenders, it is done by its officers in command, and not by men taken from the guardhouse or the rear, because of their inefficiency. So is it not better that the public of the South should come in with their representative men? In this manner the government and the administration will obtain the entire political and moral support of the States.

It is obvious that there are in the North persons who still desire to keep up a quasi war on the South. Some of these men expect pecuniary advantages in the form of places, contracts and jobs. Another class of men seek political strength by appealing to the hostile feelings of the masses who have not yet cooled down. They persist in regarding the South as still an enemy, and desire by continued attacks to make it so. Should the government yield to their views, it will inflict injury both on the South and itself, with no corresponding advantage. The Government of the United States can have the entire South loyal and true to it by accepting them as such; and it will be difficult to make the people there actively hostile at this time. If a desire for vengeance exists in the minds of any persons in the North, it should not be forgotten that the Southern States have suffered more severely than any community in modern times. Besides the loss of so many of their best men, probably two-thirds of their property is gone. The four millions of slaves, estimated according to their value in 1860, constituted one-third of their wealth, and the depreciation in the value of land and losses of personal property, are fully equal to another third. By now keeping them under military rule, for which no reason exists whatever, feelings of disaffection may be produced, and the expenditures of the government increased without public necessity. On the contrary, the Government of the United States can have all the Southern States again its friends by allowing them, when they have complied with the requisitions of the President, to exercise those privileges which belong, according to the constitution, to all the States of the Union.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ORR.

Farewell Address of Gov. Perry—Gov. Orr's Inaugural Address.

On the 29th ult. Hon. JAMES L. ORR was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, and as indicative of Southern sentiment and thought at the present time, we give some extracts from his speech, and also from the introductory and farewell speech of Provisional-Governor B. F. PERRY, who said:

Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have come here to-day to bid you farewell, as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, and to congratulate you on the restoration of the State, once more, to self-government and independence as a member of the Federal Union. I am sure, gentlemen, that I may say, with perfect propriety, as the representative of the Federal Government in South Carolina, that the State has done enough to entitle her to be received back as a member of the Federal Union, with all her constitutional rights fully restored. She was foremost in assuming the post of danger in the recent revolution, and in her appeal to arms in defence of what she honestly believed to be her reserved rights as a State. Gallantly and nobly her sons fought through the war, pouring out their blood and sacrificing their lives on almost every battle-field throughout the Southern States. When conquered by overwhelming numbers, seeing their towns and villages nothing but smouldering ruins, their beloved State a wide-spread desolation, their wives, and sisters, and little children, and aged parents at the point of starvation, like brave men they accept the decree of God, and submitted themselves to the dire fortunes of war. Sad and silent, with manly fortitude and firmness, they awaited the terms of the conqueror. When those terms were made known, they were first, with a generous pride and high chivalry, to assume the humiliation which their State had been foremost in bringing on our common country. Having done all this, you and your State have done your duty, gracefully and faithfully, as becomes a gallant and generous people, who are never afraid to assume any position where honor and patriotism prompt. I know the President desires to relieve you of military rule, and see your Representatives once more seated in the councils of the nation. I cannot believe that Congress will exclude them by a test oath, for it has no power to impose on its members any other oath than that prescribed in the constitution. The reason for the passage of this test oath has passed away, and if not repealed no one in South Carolina can fill a Federal office till a new generation has sprung up, for all now living—men, women and children—did, in some way, countenance the war. It is known to you, gentlemen, that I was opposed to the secession of South Carolina. No man in America regretted more deeply than I did this fatal movement, for I thought I foresaw all the evil consequences which have resulted from it. But, when the issue was made, my feelings in sympathy were all with my native State. And yet I conscientiously believed that even the success of the Southern States would be disastrous. The jealousies and errors of the Grecian States were constantly in my mind. Disintegration once commenced in a confederation of republics, no one could foresee where it would end, except in petty tyrannies, or a consolidated military despotism. Henceforth, no one will repudiate the farewell advice of WASHINGTON, as to the importance and perpetuity of the Federal Union. We all speak the same language, and have the same common origin. Our opinions and feelings in regard to the republican principles of government are identical. There is, too, a similarity in our pursuits and habits, manners, customs and religion and education. History teaches us that the present asperity of feeling, which may exist in the breasts of many, in consequence of the wrongs and injuries of the war, will soon wear out. Brave and honorable men are always ready and willing to become reconciled. History teaches us, too, that the ravages of war are much more easily repaired than one is apt to suppose. An industrious and enterprising people will soon restore a country desolated by war. Such a people may soon convert a wilderness into productive and highly improved farms. No one need despair of the State. In a few years, with peace and industry, everything will change and wear a prosperous and happy aspect.

Governor ORR then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of South Carolina seceded from the Federal Union under an earnest and honest conviction that they had the constitutional right so to do; and they were equally earnest and honest in the conviction that their interest and the security of a very large property in slaves required them to resort to this extreme measure. Other States united with her to set up a new government. The Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Department of the United States Government all denied the right which we had asserted, and war ensued. All parties knew that slavery was the real foundation of the collision between the sections. The South engaged in it to preserve and perpetuate it; the North to destroy it. Four years of bloody, desolating war was spent in settling the issue, which had been committed to the arbitrament of the sword, and that High Tribunal from which there is no earthly appeal decided the cause against us. The war has decided, first: That one or more of the States of the Federal Union have not the right, at will, to secede therefrom. The doctrine of secession, which was held to be orthodox in the State Rights school of politics, is now exploded for any practical purpose. The theory of absolute sovereignty of a State of the Federal Union, (from whence was derived the right to secede,) which was believed almost universally to be a sound constitutional construction, must also be materially modified to conform to this imposing decision. Where the rights of a State are disregarded, or unconstitutional acts done by any department of the Federal Government, redress can no longer be sought by interposing the sovereignty of the State, either for nullification or secession; but the remedy is by petition or remonstrance; by reason, which, sooner or later, will overtake justice; by an appeal to the supreme judicial power of the Union; or by revolution, which, if unsuccessful, is treason. The decision was far more imposing and obligatory than if it had been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States. Had it been tried there, an effort to reverse it might have been made, because its members and opinions often change. But the God of battles has pronounced an irreversible judgment, after a long, desperate and sanguinary struggle, and it would be neither politic or patriotic ever again to invoke a new trial of the fearful issue. President JOHNSON was well acquainted with the South, with her politics and politicians, and knew, however erroneous in his judgment may have been their political principles, that they honestly entertained the sentiments which they professed, and for which they perilled their all; and after failing in their end, when they proposed to return to their loyalty, that humanity and policy dictated that they should not be hunted down for ignominious punishment. I shall give his policy of reconstruction an earnest and zealous support. The war decided, second: That slavery should be totally and absolutely exterminated in all the States of the Union. The Legislature has followed up the action of the convention, by passing the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Federal Congress prohibiting slavery everywhere in the United States, and conferring on Congress power to carry the same into effect. Slavery in America, is therefore, forever extinct. The people of South Carolina have acquiesced in this sequence of the war with remarkable cheerfulness, especially when it is noted that her people have been the staunchest defenders of the institution, on principle of policy, for more than a century—that her interest in the institution was greater, relatively, than any of her sisters, its cash value at the beginning of the war being more than two hundred millions of dollars—and that, from a settled conviction, her two great staples of cotton and rice could only be successfully cultivated by compulsory labor. It cannot be doubted that, since the slave is emancipated, it is the fixed purpose of the people to secure to him his rights of person and property as a freedman—that a just remuneration shall be paid him for his labor, and that he shall be protected against the fraud and violence of the artful and the lawless. They must be restrained from theft, idleness, vagrancy and crime, and taught the absolute necessity of strictly complying with their contracts for labor. They must be protected in their person and property; and, for a few years at least, some supervisory power should be established to ratify their contracts for labor, until their experience and increasing knowledge may teach them to guard against the craft of the unscrupulous. To insure this it will be indispensably necessary to modify the rules of evidence so as to permit the negro to testify in all cases where his rights of person and property are involved. The labor of every negro in the State is needed, if not to till the soil, in some other useful employment—for the culture of cotton and rice, and in menial occupations, it is very doubtful whether any laborers in this country or in Europe can supply his place. His long and thorough training in these employments give him a certain skill and aptitude which a stranger can only obtain by experience. It is, therefore, of the first importance that such a policy should be adopted as will enable the farmers and planters to employ the negro, and that he should remain cheerful and contented. But there is another consideration prompting us to legislate humanely and justly for the negro. He has been born and reared among us, and while he has, unfortunately, qualities that stamp him inferior to the white man, he possesses others that invite our respect. As a class, during the war, their loyalty to their owners and to society was worthy of the highest commendation. In no single instance, even where the slave population predominated over the whites as an hundred to one, was there an outbreak or an insurrection. With a full knowledge on their part of the nature of the contest, and the deep personal interest they had in the issue, is it not wonderful that they quietly pursued their labor, and mainly produced the supplies that fed our armies? If there be reason to complain that the negro has been emancipated, in derogation of the right and interest of the owner, such complaint cannot be lodged against him; whatever of ill-feeling exists in the minds of former owners for the present state of affairs, it is not just that it should be visited on him. Interest and humanity require us to treat him kindly, and to elevate him, morally and intellectually; it will make him a better laborer, neighbor and man. Suddenly relieved from the restraints of the servile condition in which he was born and reared, his ignorance can excite no surprise. If he is to live in our midst, none are so deeply interested in enlightening and elevating him as ourselves. The Constitution of the United States recognized property in slaves, and an appropriation was made by Congress to indemnify slave owners in the District of Columbia when slavery was abolished there in 1861. I therefore cherish the hope that Congress will, as soon as the public debt is provided for, make some just and equitable arrangement to make the citizens of the South some compensation for the slaves manumitted by the United States authorities. The pursuits of South Carolina have not heretofore been sufficiently diversified. Agriculture was the great business of the State. The mechanic, the manufacturer, and the artisan, have not been encouraged to migrate hither, and the native population have not embarked in these employments. A harmonious combination of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—and all of them are inviting in this State—will bring us wealth and prosperity. We can then build up school-houses and churches and colleges, and make new Carolina not unworthy of the fame and renown of old Carolina. Our first great want is enterprise and industry—if we will them we command them. Our next great want is skilled labor—this must come from the North and from Europe; it will not come if we do not invite it and extend the hand of friendship to the immigrant. If he is looked upon with enmity and suspicion, it cannot be expected that he will make your country the home of himself and his descendants; and other States more sagacious, will derive the benefit of his skill, capital and citizenship. Our last want is capital, to develop the great and varied resources of this State. It is to be obtained by labor, and from abroad, by making its profits remunerative to the owner. We have emerged from a long and disastrous war, with our cities and towns burnt, our houses destroyed, our fields and plantations ravaged, and our wealth scattered; but we are in no worse condition than our forefathers when they came out of the Revolution. Their virtue and labor and economy, soon made them a more prosperous people than ever before. Why may not the same qualities work out the same happy result for us? It is vain to indulge in repinings over the misfortunes of the past. Our work is with and for the future. If we are to deserve well of the country and of posterity, it must depend on the fidelity with which it is executed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Holden's Message to the Legislature.

The following is the message sent to the North Carolina Legislature on Thursday by Gov. HOLDEN:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RALEIGH, Nov. 30, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

I regret that a severe and painful illness, from which I am still suffering, has prevented me from preparing for your consideration a more full and detailed statement of the condition of public affairs, and of the progress which has been made in restoring North Carolina to her natural position as a member of the Union under the Federal Constitution. I am gratified to state, however, that my health is improving, and I hope soon to be in a condition to impart to you at length any information in my possession in relation to public affairs, which you may desire.

The progress thus far made in the work of restoration has been attended by a great labor; and I have been very anxious to discharge my duties, as Provisional Governor, under the instructions of the President, in such a way as to promote the best interests of the State, and to insure a restoration of our constitutional relations to the Federal Government at the earliest practicable period.

We can entertain no hope that confidence and activity in business will be revived, or that our people can even begin to renew their former prosperity until the State shall have been fully restored to her place in the Union. The greatest good of the present and of all coming generations will be embodied in the practical fact that we are once more a part of the freest, proudest and most prosperous governments in the world. As long as this fact is unrealized, the State must necessarily languish in all its interests, and instead of availing herself of her great natural advantages, and springing forward its competition with other States in the career of wealth and prosperity, she will become more and more impoverished.

Let us, then, omit nothing which may be deemed necessary, or even expedient, to attain the great end we have in view, to wit: the complete restoration of the State in all its constitutional relations to the common government. Let the divisions and differences which exist among us, and which are calculated to obstruct the work of reconstruction, disappear under the influence of a more intense and a more devoted patriotism. He who does anything now, whether by word or act, calculated or intended to embarrass the National Administration, or to obstruct the work of restoration, incurs a grave responsibility, and can be no friend either to the Federal Union or to North Carolina:

The convention of the people of this State, recently in session, very wisely ordained

1. That the so-called ordinance of secession, adopted the 20th day of May, 1861, "is now, and at all times hath been, null and void;" and that "the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof have been, in full force and effect.

2. That "slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be—is hereby forever prohibited within the State."

3. That it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion. But that "all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no General Assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any portion thereof."

These are safe and proper steps in the right direction, and such as were expected of the representatives of a loyal people.

But in order to remove the last obstacle in the way of restoration, it is indispensable that the Legislature shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the existence of slavery throughout the United States. I herewith transmit to you a communication on this subject, from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and also a certified copy of the joint resolution which has passed Congress on the subject, approved Feb. 1, 1865.

I beg leave, gentlemen, most respectfully and earnestly to urge on you the propriety of ratifying this amendment unanimously, at the earliest practicable moment. It is the wish of our best friend, the President of the United States, that this shall be done. Such ratification cannot fail to hasten our restoration to the Union, and thus lay anew for us and our children the foundations of permanent prosperity and glory.

Under the provisions of an ordinance passed by the convention at its late session, I have appointed Hon. B. F. MOORE, Hon. RICHARD S. DONNELL and WILLIAM S. MASON, Esq., commissioners to prepare and report to the Legislature a system of laws upon the subject of freedmen, and to designate such laws and parts of laws now in force as should be repealed in order to conform the statutes of the State to the ordinance of the convention abolishing the institution of slavery.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you, gentlemen, of my readiness and anxiety to cooperate with you cordially and zealously in everything which may be calculated to relieve our unfortunate and beloved State from her present depressed and unhappy condition.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

What Hinders Emigration to the Southern States.

The Nashville *Press* makes the following sensible suggestions on the causes which retard immigration from the North:

"Beyond all doubt the frugal and industrious farmers of the old free States—the one hundred and one hundred and fifty acre landholders, who will add tenfold more wealth, luxury, refinement and trade to the impoverished South than a few thousand large capitalists and speculators—will not come to the South in her present condition, much as they admire her lands and climate and desire to invest among us. These men want security, and rather than take their families into a State which is distracted by intestine feuds and violence, they will remove to the far northwest, many miles from the great markets and highways of commerce, where they can build churches and school-houses in the woods. The first, and we might say the sole condition of immigration is embraced in the word security. It is not true that immigrants will not go where there are negro laborers, or where there is negro competition. They care not a straw for these things. But there is one thing which all white farmers dread, and which will dissuade them from settling in the South, and that is the 'special black code,' under the name of 'local order,' established and maintained by local authority. The conduct of South Carolina, in attempting to establish a black code, is a pointed comment upon the phrase "local order," as used in the South. For all sensible, reflecting men know that the certain consequences of these class laws and special codes are violence and insurrection. Their very nature is hostile to and incompatible with peace. The intelligent immigrant knows that the best guarantee of peace is in the equal and impartial enforcement of the law promptly, upon all men, rich or poor, white, red, or black. The friends of freedom demand equal legislation for four millions of colored citizens, not because they have 'nigger on the brain,' or any peculiar admiration for the nigger, but because they believe that the peace of society, in which is bound up their own welfare, depends upon making 'all men equal before the law.' Let the South grant this, and confidence and immigration will follow, and with them will surely come the unprecedented progress of the South."

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the State Legislature—The Governor's Address, Etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1865.

The two Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia organized yesterday at the Capitol.

On a call of the roll twenty-four members of the Senate answered to their names.

Mr. E. C. ROBINSON, of Norfolk, was elected Speaker, *pro tem.*, in the absence of Lieut.-Gov. COWPER, who is, *ex officio*, entitled.

The election of officers was the first business attended to, and with the following results:

Clerk—SHELTON C. DAVIS, of Richmond.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. WIRT HARRISON, of Richmond.

Doorkeeper—AUGUST ROZINE, of Richmond.

Mr. JAMES E. JOACH, of the *Inquirer*, was elected Printer to the Senate.

A deputation having waited upon the Governor, informing him of the organization of the House, Mr. C. H. LEWIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth, appeared in the Senate Chamber, and sent up the Governor's Message, which was ordered to be printed.

The Governor first calls attention to the public debt, showing an aggregate of $41,000,000, against $22,000,000 assets. The State has several millions in unproductive internal improvements. The interest due on the 1st of January exceeds $6,000,000. The question of taxation is considered at some length. The Governor says a levy of 60 per cent. on the real estate will be required, and recommends a tax or license for taking oysters in the waters of Virginia. He recommends the sale of State investment in railroad stocks and bonds, which will relieve the State of $15,000,000 of debt, and promote the efficiency of the railroads. The educational interests of Virginia are specially commended to the attention of the Legislature, and the establishment of a Polytechnic school is urged.

The Governor recommends the passage of laws holding fiduciaries responsible for investments in Confederate bonds. He thinks, after mature consideration, that very little legislation is needed in regard to the freedmen, but that they should be allowed to testify as witnesses, and should be tried and punished the same as white persons. He advises that the $300,000 heretofore invested in the Covington and Ohio Railroad be given as bounty to any company that will complete the road.

The repeal of the usury law is recommended. The Governor devotes the concluding part of the message to reconstruction, and says it is of the utmost importance that the people of Virginia give cheerful support to the Federal Government in the payment of all taxes assessed for the payment of the national debt.

The House of Delegates met in their hall at 12 M., and 91 members answered to the roll-call. The first business enacted was the election of officers, with these results:

Clerk—JOHN BELL BIGGER, of Richmond.

Speaker—Col. JOHN B. BALDWIN, of Augusta county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—R. W. BURKE.

First Doorkeeper—Mr. KERLINGER, of Albermarle.

Second Doorkeeper—GEORGE WILSON, Jr.

The Clerk of the House then read the Governor's message.

Mr. GRATTAN, of Richmond, introduced a bill for the repeal of the third article of the third section of the constitution, having reference to the removal of disability as regards the holding of office.

Mr. GARNETT offered the following resolution:

"A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending and reenacting the Vagrant Law of 1819."

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Lieut.-Gov. COWPER called the Senate to order at 12 M. The Speaker in a few remarks expressed the opinion that the present was the most important crisis in the history of the State; urged the Senators to discuss the various subjects brought before them with calmness and good temper; spoke hopefully of the future of the negro, and paid a high compliment to the various acts of Gov. PIERPOINT.

On motion of Mr. GALT, it was

Resolved, That a joint committee of both Houses be appointed to take into consideration the subject of immigration, and what encouragement it may be safe and necessary for the State to give to the same.

The House of Delegates met at 12 M., but after a short session, in which no business of general importance was brought up, adjourned till to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

The Legislature of Louisiana was convened on the 23d ult. In his message Gov. J. MADISON WELLS, after eulogizing the people of Louisiana, "than whom none have been more chivalrously (indispensible work in Southern literature—meaning very obscure) conspicuous for their love of order, their attachment to liberty, their respect for law, their exalted punctiliousness in the discharge of every pecuniary obligation, their fidelity and devotion to national requirements," he proceeds to advise the election of United States Senators; favors the repair of the levees; holds that the public credit should be preserved; considers it advisable that $1,000,000 of treasury warrants should be issued, pledging the public lands for their redemption, and believes those warrants could be sold at a depreciation of not more than twenty per cent.; considers the question of labor a vital one, and asserts that from the creation of the world no fixed relation has ever been established between capital and labor; thinks it true wisdom to give to each individual as much control over his own bargain as is, or may be, consistent with good faith and the public interests; condemns corporeal punishment, as a means of enforcing labor contracts; urges special action to encourage immigration from Europe; advises legislation for the extirpation of certain secret organizations in the State; says that, outside of New-Orleans, public school system has proved a "miserable failure;" thinks that all taxes for educational purposes levied upon colored people, should be applied for the education of colored persons exclusively; insists that prompt relief should be afforded the charitable institutions of the State; is of opinion that the judiciary system should be remodeled; urges the immediate organization of the militia; hopes for the speedy withdrawal of all United States troops.

Of President JOHNSON he says: "The faithful citizen, called by an all-wise and omniscient Providence to administer this powerful government, watches with affectionate solicitude your proceedings. He lays great stress upon the course of Louisiana; is anxious she should take her true place in the republic; has manifested by numerous kindnesses of manner and acts his warm sympathy with us, and will be slow to believe that we will ever disappoint them. The people have already given him assurance of their true appreciation of his magnanimity. I invite you to unite with the Executive authority of the State in fresh evidences of similar character, so that the nation and the world may know that Louisiana is determined to stand or fall with ANDREW JOHNSON and his policy of reconstructing their government."

The Poor of North Alabama.

Our knowledge of the real condition of the Southern States is now so well understood, no one can question the common report or prevent a still greater threatened destitution in many portions. The Montgomery *Advertiser* has the following on Northern Alabama:

The larger part of the white population of the State of Alabama is to be found in the northern counties, and the eastern counties at the foot of the mountains. The war produced in North and Northeastern Alabama terrific results. A large portion of our armies was drawn from among her men, and there was little slave labor in those sections for the cultivation of the crops. Nearly all the work upon the farms was necessarily done by the feeble hands of white women and children. The small crops they could at most hope to raise this year were destroyed by the drought. The little money they possessed at the time of the surrender was all represented by Confederate currency, which perished in their hands. They had not, like the people of more favored sections of the State, anything to sell that would bring them the means of support. There was no cotton there, and the swaying to and fro of armies over their homes left them with no stores of food, no stocks of cattle, no flocks of sheep, no herds of swine.

These are our brothers in every sense. They are neither vicious nor improvident. They are not thieves or beggars. They suffer in silence, but they feel not the less keenly the horrors of their situation. They are starving, but they are not paupers. Palsied be the tongue that would answer their cries of destitution with foul epithets. Our hearts will open to their appeals, and our hands be extended to their assistance, if we are men worthy of the name of Alabamians and Christians."

Allusion has already been made to the generous action taken by the government, in assuring the State authorities of Alabama that through the Freedmen's Bureau all needed aid will be given, through the coming Winter, that none of the inhabitants shall suffer for want of food.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Observance of the Day as a National Festival.

How it was Celebrated at the Charitable Institutions.

The Voice of the Pulpit on the Affairs of the Nation.

Some of the Principal Causes for Rejoicing.

All Denominations Unite in Thank-Offerings.

Sermons in Representative Churches by Representative Men.

Yesterday came to us as the dove came to the ark, a thing of purity and promise—the first snowflakes of the season lying upon field and street, on tree and house-top, when the city awoke to the consciousness that the day had been appointed for Thanksgiving. As the morning waned the snow gradually disappeared before the hot breath of the city. Then, as the streets grew slippery, there was dainty footing for the crowds who passed along, responsive to the sacred summons of church bells. Unlike the Thanksgiving days of the past four years—those in which our national joys were tempered by national sorrows—yesterday was one which lent rejoicing to almost every home, even where the gloom of mourning had scarce passed away, and the seat stood vacant at the board. If tears were shed (and there were many) in memory of the father or the son, the bitterness of whose loss was trebly felt this day, they were not unmixed tears of sorrow only. There was the proud recollection of the cause in which the patriot fell, and which sanctified his death; there was the fruit of his self-sacrifice in the peace that reigned throughout the land, and the reëstablished glory of the nation.

The weather increasing in inclemency toward noon, retarded many would-be worshippers at the churches, resulting in a rather sparse attendance throughout the city, and a hurrying home of all who had the misfortune to be at a distance from it. If it be true that at no time do we enjoy so heartily the cheering fireside as when the wind howls without, and the rain storm rattles against our window shutters, it is not too much to presume that yesterday's Thanksgiving dinners had an extra relish by the contrast of home-comforts surrounding it with the bleak and dreary life outdoors. If it were possible that charity could be overworked, yesterday her task was a trying one all day, and it would be scarcely less laborious to write the history of the deeds of kindness done in almost every institution in the city, and by kind-hearted individuals. At the New-York State

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Preparations were on foot all day on Wednesday, by the active officers, for an overflowing demonstration, and on yesterday the evidences were many of their industry and activity. In the dining-hall, dinner was laid for 350, and the tables were spread with good things in abundance, (contributed by hotels and private individuals,) under the superintendence of the Ladies' Relief Association, and was gotten up in its excellent style by Mr. D. S. WARD. Neither expense or trouble was spared to make the entertainment one of pleasure to the soldiers, and an honor to the State. The provisions were of the best quality, and abundant in quantity. The soldiers enjoyed the repast with an expression of satisfaction which was pleasant to witness. Great credit is due to the assiduous diligence, unabated energy, and gentlemanly demeanor of the Acting Superintendent, Mr. T. L. PREVOST, who, in his affable manner, ministered to the comfort of the soldiers. The exercises were enlivened by the music of a band, who played several stirring pieces while the soldiers were dining. Addresses were delivered by a number of visitors who were present, among whom were Brig.-Gen. E. A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General of the State, whose genial countenance and cheering words imparted inspiration to the soldiers. Gov. FENTON, who was prevented from being present, took a lively interest in the preparations which were made for the dinner. His heart is with the soldiers, and he embraces every opportunity to manifest his feeling by word and act. It was pleasant to remark the universal satisfaction which was experienced by all.

This institution is doing a noble and philanthropic work. The officers in charge are men of high character and undoubted integrity, and spare no pains to render the condition of our soldiers at once comfortable and pleasant. Everything that can be done to carry out the design of the institution is done with promptness and cheerfulness. At no time since the establishment of this institution, has it been more ably and honorably conducted.

The following letter was read from Gov. FENTON:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your invitation to be present at the Thanksgiving festivities at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, I regret that my duties will not permit me to indulge in the pleasure of attendance. Next to the enjoyments to be experienced with their kindred amid the social associations of home, I believe our soldiers will value the feast with comrades endeared to them by a copartnership in the hardships and dangers of the campaign. I should count it a privilege to be able to assure them in person of the welcome the State extends to the returning volunteers, and of our sincere joy that having turned the tide of battle, they are permitted to resume peaceful occupations crowned with the honors of final triumph.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

Rev. THOS. S. STRONG, J. B. KETCHUM,
and others, of the Committee of Reception.

FIVE POINTS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At this establishment two hundred girls, with fair, round faces, clean white hands and spotless bibs and tuckers, and as many manly looking boys, clad in warm Winter pantaloons and dapper jackets, went through a series of calisthenic exercises with surprising gracefulness. Their leader in these pleasing feats was a little German girl named BETSY [illegible], about ten years old, a marvel of intelligence, and in herself a most pleasing proof of the successful training character of this noble charity. The discipline of the children, from the youngest to the more advanced in years, the oldest not exceeding ten or twelve, was perfect in every way. Their little songs and hymns were sung in admirable concert, and some of their imitations, as that of a thunder-storm, their only instruments being their hands and voices, were quite an agreeable surprise to the visitors, who applauded them warmly. There was quite a number of colored children who partook with equal zest in all the exercises, seeming to excel in the fortissimo, as they displayed their glistening teeth and shook their little wooly heads excitedly. The enlivening little melody, "A Farmer I shall be," the chorus of which was whistled jovially by the boys, received much applause, as it deserved to do, and not less so that a little fellow of a couple of years, who had his fingers in his ears, for a new effect, forget to stop in time, and sung out lustily when all the rest had finished, "And a farmer I shall be." On being questioned where he would have his farm, he modestly proposed the "Bowery." Another little one about one year older proclaimed himself as "Staving Jim," whose father was killed at "Bull's Run." When the principal asked the children who of them had lost a father or a brother in the war, two-thirds at least held up their hands. The grand finale in the singing way was the Song of the Blacksmith, a real live Smith, of four years old, in scarlet jacket, and rolled up sleeves, doing the accompaniment on an anvil with his hammer, keeping most accurate time, and eliciting sparks innumerable and unbounded applause. These exercises over, the children marched down to dinner in the basement, led on by two manakin drummers and a colored brigadier. At dinner Mr. HALLADAY, the Superintendent, presided, and the children were waited upon by the officers of the house and friends who had left their own tables to kindly volunteer at those of the little ones. At four o'clock the table was again relaid for the indigent Italian children and their friends or parents, and after these the doors were thrown open to all who hungered, irrespective of age or sex. Over two thousand received a good Thanksgiving dinner. At the

LADIES' HOME MISSION

the day was one of great rejoicing, for in addition to the usual festivities of the day, the [illegible] of the house had provided each of four hundred children with a suit of warm Winter clothing, in the construction of which a number of benevolent ladies had been engaged for several months. Beside, Mr. Crook, of Chatham-street, had presented the "Mission" with a monster cake, some six feet long by two in thickness, containing all the good things known to the ancients, and all that have been invented in later years. How it was cooked seemed to be a mystery, but how it was to be eaten the youngest present, with laughing eye and eager mouth, could have told you eloquently. To this institution, as to the others, the hotels had been generous in the extreme, and we were told that to Messrs. Crosby & Lent the boys were indebted for almost all the material of their new clothing. Mr. T. W. Schaffer is superintendent at this institution. At the

"HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,"

of which Mr. Joseph Hoxie is President, over 800 were liberally supplied with all the good things they had been dreaming about, and in addition to being well fed themselves, to each was given a paper bag containing the wherewithal to spread out a good supper for himself at home. Amongst the gentlemen who volunteered their services at the Home and gave the entire day to help to make the children happy, were Messrs. Boss, F. A. Thompson and Wallace P. Groom, superintended by Rev. W. C. Van Meter.

ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

exercises were held at 11 o'clock, and the children dined at 1. Addresses were delivered by Commissioners Bell and Brennan.

ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,

at the Almshouse, a good dinner was given to the honest poor. The old and decrepit were made welcome, and their comfort generously contributed to.

AT THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

there were the usual festivities of the day, appreciated in a variety of ways by the hapless inmates. Commissioner Nicholson devoted his day to the good offices demanded here, and where there is least thanks given in return by the recipients.

At Bellevue Hospital and at many other public charities, the charitable were busy at the good work they chose for themselves, and which assuredly neither lessened their appetites nor pleasure, when the time came for their own Thanksgiving dinners.

So passed the day away, the giver no less blessed than the receiver; joy and hope filling many a heart that was sorrowing and doubtful one short year ago. Joy, born of peaceful homes, reunion among brethren, and the fruitful harvest from the fulness of the Creator's hands, and hope in a glorious future for their country, no longer torn by contending factions, but proclaiming all its broad surface over, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

We devote a great deal of space to the reports of sermons delivered yesterday in various churches.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

The Bow of Promise—Beware of Croakers.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Taking his text from the 9th chapter of Genesis, 11-16 verse inclusive, Mr. Beecher said: When after the driving storm the sun returns, not only does it pour its clear stream of golden light over all the drenched and wind-rocked land, but it sets up the banners of victory in the very elements of the storm, for piercing the rain-drops, as so many prisms, it compels them to throw wide over the black cloud the radiant bow, and thus hoists the colors of victory upon the rear of the retreating foe. What deluge is like war? What war is like a civil war? What civil war, for magnitude and fierceness, was ever like ours? And who ever had a right, if not we, to scan the clouds for God's token and promise of enduring peace? When Noah went forth he builded an altar and offered sacrifice. We, in these later ages, build no altar of stone, and bring neither birds nor flocks for sacrifice; but a whole people, assembled to-day, offer sacrifices of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the great mercies which he has vouchsafed to us. Let us pass in review the great elements of good, which span the retreating clouds and proclaim God's covenant of peace. 1. *The end of the war.*—The sudden and complete extinction of a national conflagration of unparalleled magnitude has in it something sublime. The roar of battles has ceased, armies have dissolved, squadrons that shook the continent are distributed through shops, upon farms, and in all the ways of commerce. The suddenness of the beginning of the war has no parallel except in the suddenness of its close. It opened with a sweep of fire wide and rushing like autumnal burnings on the prairie. It closed as when equinoctial storms pour down on the lurid conflagration, and in one night drown out every spark! And the end is complete and peremptory; no fretting and fiery edges of war remain; no spiteful guerrillas; no dens and lairs of skulking soldiery. The shock is over and peace is established, to the confusion of every foreign prophet who predicted a long and tedious issue. How grateful is peace! and to none more than to those who saw that war must be waged. War should be peremptory and peace peremptory. By two bitter years we learned that war could not be conducted on peace principles. In far less time we have learned that peace cannot be maintained on war principles. War is medicine, not food; it is surgery, not calisthenics; it is judgment, not mercy. In war, sternness is true kindness, and mercy is cruelty. That which speeds it fastest, and soonest brings its end, is kindest. Stroke upon stroke—explosion upon explosion—battle upon battle; let war travel fast, and have done—thoroughly done—and then let there be no more of it. Peace has come—not to us alone, but to the world! It was the peculiarity of our war that it was felt in Europe and in all the world. Slight earthquakes may be local; but some so heave the earth that their waves roll clear across the ocean, and strike upon foreign shores. So did ours; and Europe to-day joins with America in giving thanks that war is ended and peace begun. Let us supplicate the Divine Father that our sufferings may be vicarious, and that peace may be a part of that bow of promise and covenant, and that war shall deluge the land no more. Second, More remarkable is the success of our war than its magnitude. How seldom do nations gain the ends for which they went to war. It was from such considerations that our very friends, in other lands, judging from the fruitlessness of most European wars, dissuaded us from conflict. But we have gained the very ends for which we lifted our banner! It seemed to this people that God had intrusted them with treasures for the good of all mankind, which could neither be preserved nor distributed were we to become a shattered nation—a mere heap of States. For a nation's life we went to war. We bring back that life in full power. Orpheus brought forth his spouse from the horrid regions of the dead to life and love. Not ours his charming lyre that put all guards asleep; but with fife and drum, and huge artillery, we marched through the fiery realm of war to redeem and bring back our lost companions, and we have brought them! Nor is it unworthy of remark that every war in which this people have embarked has gained the very end for which the war set out. The power of the French was broken and the Indians were subdued in our colonial history. We also gained that political independence for which our great revolutionary struggle was begun. And, in the war of 1812, our desired point was attained; the war was followed by a totally different policy on the part of Great Britain. Although little was conceded in doctrine, yet the customs of the sea were changed from that period. Just so now, this same Power, refusing in terms to concede anything to diplomacy—will, inevitably, kindly change her practice, and bye-and-bye establish it as exemplary law. 3. We have occasion of thanksgiving, in view of the fruits of the war that is ended. Not only has this nation gained the specific ends for which it waged war, but other and not less important fruits have been ripened in the lurid summer of war. Most eminent, and in every respect most remarkable, is the purgation of the National Constitution. It is one of the marvels of history that in an age fervid with the spirit of liberty, such men as our fathers should have framed a constitution for the express purposes of equal rights and civil liberty and then have deliberately inclosed in it a permissive element of the grossest slavery. It was as if one had built a fortress and given the enemy the key; as if God had grafted the tree of life with a scion of death, which rankly grew and overtopped all the rest. And this story repeats the words of the Apostle: "And the commandment, which was ordained to life, I found to be unto death." Neither did there seem the remotest probability that any change could be made in that instrument by constitutional provisions, up to a very late day. The power of evil was increasing. Nor do I conceal from myself how nearly we came to a gulf whose depths no line of past experience is long enough to measure. When I consider the elements at work and all the probabilities that, by threat of war, the South would make peace and union upon the basis of a reformed constitution, nationalizing slavery, and putting at a hopeless distance the day of universal emancipation, I confess myself to be impressed with God's immediate interposition in saving us from so great a peril. I can scarcely yet see how we escaped it. It was not by man's plan, certainly. In the sudden rage of the people, when the flag was fired on, the unexpected powerlessness of the Northern sympathizers with Southern treason; the growing moral tone of the loyal States; the unexpected patriotism of commerce; the wonderful resolution gathered from defeat, and the solemn and awful purpose to which at length the North came, to sacrifice everything on earth rather than yield to slavery, are proofs and memorials of Divine Providence in human affairs. As a consequence of this mighty upheaval and national indignation, old prejudices sunk; selfishness and superstition gave place, and men began to feel the claims of justice, and by their Magistrate proclaimed liberty to 4,000,000 slaves. But, as if moved by a Divine impulse to clear their skirts of this sin, they ordained a purgation of the constitution itself. The road to any Amendment is hard and circuitous. So difficult, that it had been held by abler men to amount to an impossibility. Yet, with a will that has moved with the majesty of natural laws, State after State has ratified the amendment, and Georgia makes the twenty-eighth, and the work is done. [Applause.] The organic law of America is liberty. Slavery, hereafter, is treason to the constitution. [Applause.] Four million men to-day, can say for the first time, "It is our constitution. We have a shield and tower of strength." Rejoice, O ye men who for years have been faithful, under all persecutions, before all contumely of men, and have borne aloft your banner, with "liberty" graven thereon—rejoice, for your end is attained, your enemy is slain, and you stand before the world warriors for the right, and conquerors for all time. [Applause.] The regeneration of a race was your work, and to-day, sheltered from the storm of prejudice and passion, they stand beneath the crystal dome of the constitution, freemen for time and eternity. This will work political, commercial and social oneness throughout the Union. Strange that death should work out immortality, but such is God's providence. Before, we grew away from each other by disease, principles at the bottom, and it was well-nigh impossible for us to have a real Union. Marbles in a tumbler are not united because they touch each other. Now we are one. Once introduce this great law of love and we are mightier than all the agitations in Christendom. The same laws govern all the people; the social structure is becoming similar; variations of feature there may be as there are here, but you are all one. So we see that war has not only sought purgation of the constitution and liberty but unity. I behold resurrection and prosperity at the South such as the eye of prophecy [illegible]. Here was the prosperity of [illegible], but is to be the prosperity of industry. In this new state of things political economy must be alike; all interests must be alike or reciprocal; the structures of society must become substantially alike; education and religion must, after a time, have a common field, North and South; and this nation will be more firmly bound by great natural laws than by the decrees of the people or the power of the victorious sword. In that coming day I see the restored glory of the South. Now she mourns despoiled. She shall arise and shine—Are all her fields desolate? do they lie fallow? Only shall they be so till the weeds which slavery sowed are gone, and then her wilderness shall bloom as the rose. Are her schools closed? Schools shall now shine along her bosom like diamonds on the bosom of beauty. Are her churches silent? Better so than that they should teach heresies; but as the spires of her churches point silently to Heaven, so shall the doctrines of Christian liberty train the hearts of the people toward the God of our fathers. Not unmindful of her woes, I see in them only bursts of future joy. Her tears shall wash away her sins; they are not without witnesses and God shall wipe them from her eyes. Her shattered wealth shall breed an untarnished gold. Her glorious days shall come. Northern makers of whips, your business is done. [Applause.] Northern forgers of shackles and chains, God has put out your fires, and you shall not be permitted even to make for her the implements of industry. Blow ye the fires that beat swords into sickles and ploughs; work ye, that print books and newspapers—the day of jubilee has come, and he that cuts the cord is mightier than he that wove it. Such men as Washington, Hancock, Franklin and Hamilton came from an age contemptuous of the common people, and never learned to honor the common people. Grand as they were, they were not perfect, and there was ever in them a lingering fear and doubt of trusting the common people with all their rights. They preferred to govern people rather than let them govern themselves. Their children advanced a step in the recognition of slavery absolute, and we were fast drifting toward destruction. The doctrine of universal suffrage is the doctrine of to-day, and from this day on there will be no rest in any State until universal suffrage is the law. [Applause.] The tendency of universal manhood is toward it, and no decree is surer than this, that the day is not far distant when all the rights of man shall be granted to every man. I dont limit this to the mere color of skin and skin, there's a deeper prejudice than this—of sex and sex—and the day is coming when in politics as religion, our women will go with us to the polls, when the family will vote and universal suffrage will be the rule and law of the land. [Moderate applause.] The era of work and the workman has come at last. Many did not know the great work that was being done for them; throughout all the North work is stronger to-day than ever before, and to-day I hear them demand what—8 hours a day—no, but leisure for work and study—they want not so much to diminish their labor but to increase their intelligence. All monopolies and combinations which restrict the individual are to be swept down by the setling tide. Society has tended hitherto to enrich the great and strong; all things are now to be reconstructed and power must be given to the individual. Republics say the State is stronger when its members are stronger. We can now become teachers to the whole world without being propagandists or revolutionists. I am glad we are now a great, respected and feared land, on account of the truths which it expounds. The dignity of man is now recognized, because man is man—the education, ability of all men is now established. Take as many monkies as you choose and teach them one hundred years and they are the same at the end as they were at the beginning; take the lowest race of men there is and teaching evolves results noticeable and valuable. We are yet to learn that the race is educateable; no matter who or what they are you can bring him to the surface of the water and find gold in his mouth? The power of freedom is no more doubted, and the peacefulness of this people is to be noted. That two millions of men should spring into arms was surprising, but that they should as easily return to work was wonderful. With England we have a controversy, and have nothing to fear if it comes to the test of skill and power, but we quietly resign our arms and say to her, we are determined to have our rights, and shall stand firmly to them. We are not afraid to fight, but we prefer to obtain our due without it. France, more mean than any other, sneaked into the back door of our necessities, that she might establish her rag with a vulture on it; but we are bound to have her settle this difficulty, and settle it right; [applause,] but we will not even go to war with her, but will plead with the Emperor on his imperial throne until he hears and grants us justice. Peace, peace, peace, must be the motto and the theory of our nation, a motto and a theory which indorsed by undeniable power will carry about the earth in safety, doing good to all mankind. Let men on thrones look out. England has got to reform, France has got to revolutionize, Europe has got to be changed and turn her face toward the right; let her be warned in time and of her own will go onward—if she don't, Liberty will some day grasp her by the throat and insist upon her standing for the right. We have earned our money of Liberty and we are bound to deposit it where it will be safe. We have gained Liberty and will fortify it so that no power can assail, no force assault her. Compare the newspapers and their vituperative trash with that of the revolutionary days. Take the *Herald* and *News* and *World* and boil them down together, and they will not furnish the spice for a single paragraph in an ancient country paper. We don't desire to treat one at the expense of the other, to help the blacks at the expense of the whites, nor to coddle the whites at the expense of the blacks. Let each do his best, a fair field being given to each. Now is the time in which to be born—baseness was never so base, meanness never so mean as now. and of all meanness the, worst is fear and distrust, How wretched, how detestable is this habit of fear, of discontent, of grumbling, of apprehension. Fear, when God is our Father. It is to strike the Almighty with a clenched hand. Shall he be distrusted who sees the end? Shall we look into the future with finite vision and quake and fear? I have an etching at home of which I am now reminded. It is a picture of a dead boar, near whom are two great dogs—in at the death. The boar lies in the stiffness of unmistakable death. He is dead in the eye, dead in the snout, dead in his limbs, dead all over. One of the mastiffs stands at a little distance distrustful and apprehensive—his eye never leaves the carcase of his ancient enemy, and he trembles at every disturbance of his hair by the playful wind; the other dog is stretched upon the grass, his nose resting upon his paws and his eyes closed as if in sleep, but a careful observation shows that he keeps one eye just enough open to enable him to watch the dead body before him, in whose death he is as but a doubtful believer. Just so there are people who don't believe in the death of slavery. Dead! Why, it's dead in eye, in snout, in body and limb, in every hair and fibre of frame, and yet they watch, and fear, and grumble. [Tremendous applause.] Watch, mastiffs, watch, but there is no resurrection for slavery. When dangers are out, then up and at them; but till then hope, don't grumble. Distrust is treason in a small way—don't distrust the God of all, who never sleeps nor lets his children sleep. When the flood of olden time was subsiding, Noah sent first out a raven, who spread his dark wings and sailed forth upon his errand. He saw nothing but bloated bodies and floating corpses as he flew and croaked and cawed and cawed from place to place, hoping nothing, finding nothing but death and desolation. And then Noah sent forth the dove. She went as she was sent, and after a little returned with but a leaf—but then a leaf was worth bringing, for it was an olive leaf, and on its reception, hope filled the heart and inspired the soul of God's ancient servant. The raven saw not that the bow of God's promise was all abroad, and spanned the heavens, full of Divine revelation, and of comfort to the weary voyagers. And how now, in this day of God's glorious work; are there croakers among you? Beware of them! Beware of croakers—beware of grumblers—beware of ingratitude; trust in the God who has given you the victory, and worked out on a mighty scale the glorious problems of the age; trust now, trust ever, in His arm of omnipotence; have faith in His wisdom, His love, His power, His truth. Beware of croakers. Let us pray.

The new choir, under the competent management of Mr. Hutchinson, and led by the sweet voice of the principal soprano, Miss Oltrogge, sang an anthem by Hayden, and an opening sentence, with fine effect, while the congregation obeyed the Pastor's injunction to "sing, and sing out."

The Necessity and the Comfort of Acknowledging God's Dealings with the Nation.

SERMON BY REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Psalm cvi., 7—"Our fathers understood not thy wonders in Egypt; they remembered not the multitude of thy mercies; but provoked Him at the sea, even at the Red Sea."

The argument to thankfulness is twofold. It is a tribute which we owe to God; it is also a solace which we owe to ourselves. God would have us walk always in the light of His divine compassion. The thought of His fostering care; the assurance that He is our Father; that He remembers us, considers us, has a plan for us, a path for us—this is our great antidote for the corrosion of care; this is our strength under burdens. The shortest way out of the maze of confused and troubled thoughts is to follow the lights of Divine mercy which shine to guide us. We read the history of the Hebrews with even new surprise. It seems unaccountable that a people so environed by divine Providence, so dependent daily upon divine interpositions, so pervaded by the reality of Divine presence, could have been so insensible to that Divinity which controlled them. The plagues of Egypt should have settled it for a generation, that God is sovereign—that His word and His will must prevail. Those signs were enough, as we should judge, to educate a nation up to the highest conceptions of God's sovereign providence; enough to banish cowardice and discontent and rebellion from the hearts of a saved and thankful people; enough to make them conscious of their national dignity as the chosen people of God; enough to make them bear privation with patience, and meet their enemies with manly courage. But not so. The Hebrews did not understand God's plans. They remembered not the multitude of His mercies. They became sottish and blind. They were unequal to their destiny, and so that whole generation perished in the wilderness. It is a serious question with us as a nation whether this sad story of Israel shall find its translation and antitype in our history. God has certainly made his right hand conspicuous in our national experience. He has been almost visible as he rode upon the storm-cloud. He has forced the whole world to stop and look at us. He has made our name, our sufferings, our deliverances, to be familiar to every people. Our politics have been debated in every language. Millions have been holding their breath in the urgency of the crisis. And our deliverances have been as signal as our exposure. It seems to-day like a pleasant dream that the sound of war has ceased; that woful tidings are not thrilling over our telegraph wires; that no more concentrations of armies are being made; that our guns have been permitted to cool at last; that the terrible distresses of war have passed away; that slavery, the cause of our political troubles, has become a matter of history, and that our task is now to bind up, to conciliate, to forgive and to forget. God has done great things for us whereof we are glad, and it remains to be seen whether we shall understand His wonders and live [illegible] like that generation of Hebrews and perish. We are still on trial. Our troubles are not all over. Our rights are still pending. We stand before a spiritual tribunal more critical than the material one which we have passed. If we are groveling and selfish, and luxurious, and devoted to material progress, while we forget our duty to the suffering, we shall still find God dealing with us in stern rebukes. If we are patient, and forgiving, and cross-bearing, for the sake of those who are ready to perish, then our prosperity will be assured, and God, even our own God, shall bless us.

The Great Things God Has Done for This Nation.

SERMON BY REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., IN THE THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad."—Ps. 126, 3.

This is the language of joy and gratitude in view of the great and marvelous deliverance which God had wrought on behalf of his chosen people, the Jews. They had been captives in a strange land, subject to insult and oppression, unable to sing their own pious and patriotic songs. When, therefore, the proclamation of freedom was made known to them, granting the privilege to return to their well-remembered altars, the news seemed too good to be true. It was like a vision, like a dream, when one awaketh; but when the reality became too manifest for doubt, they were overwhelmed with joy and said, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Even the heathen were constrained to acknowledge the Divine hand in their deliverance and to say, "The Lord hath done great things for *them*." This was one of the great epochs in their history—an occasion for universal thanksgiving and praise. Such signal deliverances are memorable in the annals of nations. When the Romans had vanquished Philip, King of Macedon, by proclamation, they restored liberty to all the Grecian cities, and the effect among the people was so electric that they could not refrain from the wildest demonstrations of joy. Need I say that a similar proclamation has been issued and similar sensations of joy have been felt by millions in our own land. The past will be regarded by all nations, and through all the ages, as the great sabbatic year—the year of jubilee to this nation. It is the year of our nation's birth into a new and grander life. And if we ever had occasion to come up to our altars with votive offerings, with one great national doxology, it is on this day of our national thanksgiving. We are here at the call of our Chief Magistrate; we are here at the call of Providence, and by the ready acquiescence of our own hearts. We all feel, under the circumstances, that the call should be *national*, and the response and observance universal. Never in its entire history had the nation greater cause for gratitude than now, for the deliverance and wonders wrought. We may well adopt the language of the text, and say, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." The theme suggested by the text, as well as by the circumstances, is: The great things which God hath done for this nation. The theme is copious, and suggests volumes of thought. The three generic ideas which we propose to unfold and illustrate, are Creation, Providence and Redemption, as applied to our national life and history. These are the three grand methods God has chosen by which to manifest Himself; and if seen at all, He must be seen in his works of creation, providence and redemption. This is the wide, theological view; we propose one more limited—to trace God in the origin, history, and especially in the recent redemption of our nation from the powers combined for its destruction. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." What, then, hath he done? We answer, in the first place, He *created* this nation. It is the offspring of His power, the child of His providence. He brought it into being, not by a word of His power, as he did the orbs of heaven, but He prepared this land, wide in extent, magnificent in its scenery, varied and salubrious in its climate, rich in its soils, mighty in its forests, lakes and rivers, affluent and inexhaustible in its mineral resources; and when the appointed time had come, He sought and sifted Europe for the people adapted, in strength and stamina, in religion and views of government, to accomplish the lofty mission He had appointed them to perform. Here the speaker showed the hand of God in their landing upon Plymouth Rock, in their early colonial history, in the difficulties and perils they had to encounter, in the increase of their numbers and strength, in the wisdom that presided over their councils, in their growing attachment to liberty and independence, in their separation from the mother country, in their revolutionary struggle, and finally in the triumph of their arms. Review (said the speaker) this brief historic sketch, and tell me if God did not literally carve out and create this nation. The Puritans recognized Him as they bowed in humble praise and prayer beneath the open canopy of heaven; the Colonists, in all their privations and trials, never forgot that He was their "refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble;" the fathers of the Revolution followed his pillar of cloud and fire through all the wilderness to the promised land; the immortal Washington acknowledged that he was but an instrument in His hands, raised up to accomplish His will in the establishment of the nation. It is because we have been enabled so clearly to trace our national paternity to God, that we, through all the gloom and peril of the past, have had faith that our national life and unity would be preserved. We felt that He would not suffer this government, the product of His power and providence, to perish ere it had reached its culmination and accomplished the sublime ends of its existence. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." In the second place I remark, His providence has been peculiarly marked in the entire history of this nation. In this connection the reverend doctor briefly and scripturally established the fact of a special providence over individuals and nations, and then historically applied the doctrine to this nation, in the development of its resources, agricultural, mineral and commercial; in the establishment of schools, colleges and churches; in the revivals of religion which had blessed the land; in our growing strength and influence among the nations, in our numerous inventions facilitating the industries of life, augmenting the products of labor, strengthening and cementing our national bonds, thus making us, in many respects, the model nation of the world. "Surely," said the speaker, "the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." In the third place I remark, He hath redeemed this nation. For more than three quarteas of a century we have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity—a growth and prosperity unequaled by any other nation on the globe. "The little one had become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation." The twig, the exotic transplanted in this virgin and prolific soil, had taken deep root, lifted high its trunk, and the people of different climes have come to take shelter beneath its wide-spreading branches. It was the tree of *constitutional liberty*, bearing all manner of precious fruit, and whose leaves were for the healing of the nations. So great, indeed, had been our prosperity that distant nations heard with wonder the story of our political success, and saw, with envious regret, the republican experiment on this Western continent hastening to a most satisfactory realization. Then there had been some jarring, some sectional jealousies, some friction in the political machinery. Slavery, which was regarded as an evil at the first, and which the framers of the constitution had hoped would be temporary and local, had increased in extent, in profit, in power, and become at length a mighty element of discord, both in the Church and in the State. The people of the North, for the most part, held to the opinion of the fathers, that it was an excrescence upon the body politic, a social and moral evil, and sought its gradual, safe, and yet certain removal. On the other hand, the people of the South manifested a growing determination to reverse the sentiment, alike of the founders of the republic and of Christian ethics, and make slavery national instead of sectional; natural, instead of the creature of municipal and local law; the rule instead of the exception; normal, instead of the abnormal condition of society. An irrepressible conflict between the spirit and institutions of liberty on the one hand, and the spirit and institutions of slavery on the other, waged with increased violence and intensity, until, apparently baffled in the effort to nationalize the institution, the South determined to secede from the trammels of the Union and establish a government whose corner-stone should be slavery. Such was the animus and sole cause of the war. The North, though decided in their convictions of the wrongfulness of the system, were disposed to be fraternal, yielding at every point for the sake of peace. The South demanded stronger guarantees that slavery should not be disturbed in its then existing localities. Government granted them. She wanted the Fugitive Slave Law. It was granted. She desired the removal of the Missouri Compromise. It was done. From the year 1819 down to 1860, she had been continually asking, and government had been as continually giving. She finally asked that all restrictions to the extension of slavery might be removed—that it might be legalized everywhere; and the North, by her vote and voice, said: "No; government must not become the great patron of a system whose moral enormities had shocked the sensibilities of the whole civilized world." This was the sole offence—the sole cause of war. Was there any other cause? Had not government been jealous of their rights? Had it not protected their persons and property? Had they not shared largely its honors and emoluments? Had they not lived, prospered, and grown rich under its patronage and protection? Had they any just ground of complaint, themselves being the judges? Alexander H. Stephens, in his speech at Atlanta before the war, publicly declared they had none. And yet the people of the South rebelled, took up arms to destroy a government which they had known only in its clemency, in its largest benefactions. And what, under the circumstances, with several of the States in armed rebellion, did the government do? Our noble President plead with them like a father to lay down their arms, become loyal, and they should all be pardoned, giving assurance at the same time that their slave property should be untouched, and even protected. But when they would not listen to his paternal counsel, when he was constrained to meet force with force, and thus decide the great issue by the stern arbitrament of the sword, what then is the ultimatum of his design? Simply to subdue the rebellion and thus maintain the integrity of the Union. Nothing further. His own expressed purpose was to this effect, and leave their cherished institution as it was, unter the guarantees of the constitution. Had his purpose prevailed, had the first great campaign, under Gen. McClellan, been successful, had Richmond fallen in the early stages of the conflict, the insulted honor of the flag would have been vindicated, the government sustained and the Union preserved, but the old sore would have been unhealed, the elements of discord remained, and the causes of national decay left to work with increased potency. And it is just here that a third party appears in the great strife. God had determined to redeem this land from the terrible scourge which had threatened our national life, to do by means of bloody war what the South had determined never to do—what the North had no constitutional right to do. He therefore presided over the two hostile armies, ordering our most humiliating defeat at Bull Run, suffering the enemy, in the flush of victory, to be boastful and defiant, permitting our Generals and army to be inert and powerless, suffering the enemy through two years' discipline and mustering of forces, to gain such a vantage ground, that the President's proclamation became a stern military necessity—a right and a privilege which he, as the [illegible]-in-Chief of our [illegible] and the conserv[illegible] nation's weal, was bound to exercise. He did his duty, exercised the [illegible]. He was simply the instrument in the hand of the Divine Providence in executing his purpose to redeem our country from the curse and thraldom of oppression. Slavery is dead, and the old putrifying carcase is now undergoing the process of decent burial. It can never live again. The government will never recede and undo what it has done. Its tendencies are all in the opposite direction. It has made a treaty with England contemplating more vigorous action for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade. It has recognized the national character of Liberia and Hayti, and entered into diplomatic relations with those governments. The people, too, by their more recent ballots, show that they are in hearty sympathy with all that the government has done in the right direction. Even Jersey, that fallen star, has assumed her rightful place in the national constellation, and joined the music of the spheres in favor of freedom and of man. The States, one after another, have adopted the Constitutional Amendment, and slavery, by law, as well as by the will of the people, must soon be numbered among the things that were. Some of the old slave marts may stand in the midst of Southern cities, monuments of a past barbarism, to whose tales of trafic in human bones and muscles the children of another generation will listen with mingled emotions of horror and shame. The chains and fetters, instruments of past cruelty, shall be cast into the furnace and moulded into plow and pruning-hook, wherewith the ransomed man shall till the soil enriched by his own blood; gather the golden harvests, and train the clustering vines over his own cabin, his home, his castle; on whose threshold he shall have a man's right to stand and keep the destroyer from his door. The Lord hath done great things for us in thus redeeming our land from this terrible curse. But upon us rests the duty of caring for his emancipated poor, especially in their transition from slavery to freedom. We must, in a measure, feed and clothe them, and with all diligence guard them against the cupidity of prejudice, which would yet reduce them to a state of serfdom more appalling even than slavery itself. We must establish among them schools and churches, and fit them by appropriate culture for the duties and responsibilities of American citizens. We do not say that they should have free and immediate access to the ballot box. We do not say this of any class of men. We do not recognise the right of universal suffrage. We conceive that a great mistake has been made, especially in our own State, in committing this sacred trust into the hands of ignorant and unscrupulous foreigners, who have no interest in the conduct of our national affairs, who are totally unacquainted with our national polity, and whose votes are at the disposal of the highest bidder. We regard the elective franchise as a trust to be committed to the worthy, irrespective of color. God, by the fiery ordeal through which we have passed, has been teaching us to respect humanity, to regard man as man, irrespective of the color of his skin. And if any should be permitted to show themselves men at the polls it is those who have proved themselves to be men on the battle-field, who, when their country was in peril offered themselves to fight, and, if need be, to die for its rescue. Who shall say that these shall be deprived of the privilege of a vote, when through corrupt and unprincipled demagogues their country shall again be in peril? Upon the sober, the industrious, the intelligent, or to be more specific, upon property holders and upon such as can read and write, I would confer the privilege of the elective franchise—

"A weapon that comes down as still as snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
And executes a freeman's will, as lightnings do the will of God."

I am sure we can do nothing less than this, if we follow the teachings of Providence and act in harmony with God in his work of redeeming this nation from the threatening perils which environed her. We have had four years of bloody and most devastating war, and I am not insensible to the thousands of homes which have been made desolate, the thousands of wives that have been made widows, and the thousands of children that have been made fatherless. War is an evil, just as pestilence, famine and the earthquake are evils, and yet often the chosen instrumentalities for the accomplishment of the greatest good. The war now ended was needed to sweep the land of "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." It was needed to purify the sources of power, to preserve the tree of constitutional liberty from the suckers, which were extracting from it its very life sap, to plant its roots more firmly, to enlarge its boughs and to cover it with the final dews and ripening sunlight of heaven. It was needed to rescue the enfeebled virtue of the land, to teach men the guilt and the peril of crushing within our national bosom the very climax and concentration of all human wrongs. In a most important sense, it may be regarded as God's war for the salvation of the nation. It has been carried forward under his auspices, and with a prayerful recognition of His hand. It closed in devout thanksgiving and praise. See how, on hearing of the fall of Richmond, the masses, in our most business thoroughfare, assembled at midday, to sing, as in one great anthem the Doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Infidelity, wide-spread and desolating, has usually followed in the track of the burning chariots of war. It was so after the war of the Revolution, and after the war of 1812. It is not so now. Soldiers are coming, in scores, from the camp and the field to join the army of Christ. The war has been to thousands a lasting benediction, opening ears long deaf to the gracious proffers of salvation. It has lighted the fires of religious faith by the beacon of many a camp. It has poured the songs and supplications of the redeemed through many an old forest, on many a hillside, from many a valley of the land. Above all, it has given a test and a trial to our Republican institutions, which must show to all the nations how strongly entrenched they are in the popular heart, and that it is in vain to attempt, by any power or machination, to overthrow us. Our form of government can now no longer be regarded as an experiment. It is settled whether the United States be a nation, living an indivisible unity of life, or whether it be a loose and lifeless conglomeration of thirty-six separate and supreme sovereignties. That troublesome folly is no longer debatable, whether the will of a State, or of any coalition of States, can effectually defy the authority of the American people as embodied and expressed in the General Government. These heresies of the olden time have found their end. They have been ground to powder in the shocks of battle, and trampled into the dust of Southern plantations under the terrible marches of the national armies. But let us thank God to-day that the war is ended, and that, too, in the utter removal of the causes which led to it. Let us be thankful for the past, rejoice in the present, and hope for the future. Never before as a nation have we stood on so good a basis. Never before was our national banner so highly respected, and never did it float so proudly in the breeze. It floats now over a restored, redeemed and united republic!

The Duties of the Day—The Hand of God Shown in the Rebellion and its Termination.

SERMON BY REV. DR. KENDRICK AT THE SECOND-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"This is the finger of God."—Exodus viii., 19.

The preacher, after referring to the circumstances under which the words were uttered, said they were peculiarity applicable to the present season. We had passed through four years of war and we had met to-day to offer up our thanksgiving for all the mercies that had been vouchsafed to us. It was true that our losses during the war had been great, but now peace and plenty smiled on the land, our commercial prosperity had vastly increased, and our wealth was so abundant that there was in it even an element of danger. In all this surely might be seen the finger of God. To-day many households would gather round their own hearths, and some would miss a dearly-beloved member that had offered up his life in the cause of his country. In this, too, we might say, surely there is the finger of God. An attempt had been made to rend the Republic in twain, and had it succeeded, this country would, in all propability, have been split up into small independent States, or would have fallen under military rule and despotism. God had, in his mercy, averted this, and, after four years of fratricidal strife, the loud-mouthed cannon spoke only to add its voice to the universal rejoicing. It might be argued by some that the return of peace after four years of war was an ordinary event, which must take place in the common nature of things. The two combatants must sooner or later become exhausted, and their resources must fail. He was ready to admit all this, but, in order to discern the hand of God in this matter, we must look at the end of the war. We had come out of it not only a prosperous nation, but we had developed such amazing resources during its continuance that foreign nations looked on with astonishment, and even fear, and it would be to them a warning not to interfere lightly with a country that had fought as we had done. A Grecian philosopher, to whom we were indebted for many striking aphorisms—"words that on the outstretched finger of time would sparkle forever"—had said that: "War is the father of all things." A little consideration would convince us that the greatest seeming evils were often productive of a large amount of good. The victories of Cæsar and Alexander introduced civilization among barbarians. The wars of the Roses in the Northern country annihilated almost the turbulent Norman aristocracy. Even the French Revolution, with all its horrors, was productive of good. War sometimes struck down in a few months giant evils that had been the growth of centuries. In our own land the question of slavery had been debated for years. In a moment of blindness the South appealed to the sword, and after four years of war the question had been decided, and slavery is dead. In regard to the effect of this on the South, the preacher said he had lived among slaves and slaveholders for many years. He had himself been a timid apologist for the continuance of slavery, because he could see no solution of the question as to how it was to be got rid of. He thanked God that He had decided the question for us, and had rid us of the curse. He had lately returned from the South, and he found that with few exceptions the farmers and planters were glad that slavery was no more. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to speak of the future of the South. A new impetus, he said, would be given to its commerce, education would spread over the land, free schools and Sabbath-schools would spring up there as here. The desolation of war would soon be effaced, and the people would become better, truer and happier than they had ever been before. At this time of thanksgiving one should remember that all exultation was entirely out of place. He was glad to find, so far as his experience went, that sympathy for the South, rather than exultation, was the prevailing sentiment in this community. We must also cease to regard each other with looks of suspicion, and endeavor to bring about, as quickly as possible, a cordial and fraternal feeling between the two sections of the country. In conclusion the reverend gentleman spoke of our duties toward those who had fought our battles, and had come home maimed, scarred and broken down in health and spirit; also, of our duties toward the poor, who Christ had said "are always with us." To them we should give of our abundance and endeavor to soften the trials which they had been called upon to bear. While thinking of the many blessings which God had bestowed upon us we must not, said the preacher, vaunt ourselves upon them. A warning voice had come across the seas. A scourge was slowly making its way from the East, from its home amid the sands of the Arabian Deserts, and ere we know it, it might be among us. The cholera might visit th[illegible] should be warned in time, and although it might not be averted, its ravages might be lessened by proper sanitary precautions. On the conclusion of the sermon a collection [illegible] for the poor.

Causes for Thanksgiving and Evidences of God's Favor.

SERMON BY REV. DR. FOSS AT ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

"He hath not dealt so with any nation."—Ps. cxlvii., 20.

The services at this church were largely attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The music, consisting of appropriate selections from Beethoven and Mozart, was very impressive, and was finely rendered by Mr. W. R. Johnston, the organist of the church.

Dr. Foss said: From the dawn of history until this time no nation has ever had more abundant reasons for thanksgiving to God than the great American nation has at this hour. So munificent have been the bounties of our Heavenly Father, so gentle His chastisements, and so constant His guidance, that it will require no slight effort to bring into one view even a few of our occasions for gratitude. We have been hurried so rapidly from one momentous crisis to another, from one signal deliverance to another, until all are past, that we no more appreciate them now than the mariner, in the delirium of his new-found safety, appreciates the hurricanes that have rushed over him, or the billows that have rolled beneath him. So far we are merely able to feel that the storm is past and that we are saved. I would fain awaken in your hearts to-day sentiments of devout thanksgiving to God by leading your thoughts on a few of the leading events and results of the great conflict just closed. When I shall have done so I think that more strongly than ever you will feel with me that He hath not dealt so with any nation. I shall notice first the grand principles underlying our struggle, and then, some of the elements of our strength. The great principles were, first, our nationality; second, our right, as a nation, to live; thirdly, the interests of liberty throughout the world. In logical order, the first question to be settled by the war was whether we were a nation or merely a congeries of States. For a whole generation the public mind of the South had been poisoned with insidious sophistries on this point, and the whole land was filled with talk of State sovereignty; and that doctrine was all the more dangerous and difficult to combat because it was in most cases held so sincerely. I have heard it stated that just as the rebellion was breaking out, "Stonewall" Jackson and his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Junkin, were closeted together a whole night in consultation and prayer in reference to this very point, for they were both religious men. When the morning came, one, embracing the great heresy, went forth to be a leading rebel; while the other, adhering to the truth of primary allegiance to the nation, went out a determined Unionist and patriot. Henceforth no conscientious man can have any such inner conflict with himself on the question of State Sovereignty. States Rights are acknowledged and maintained all over the land; but State *Sovereignty* has been demonstrated to be a mere chimera of the brain. Sovereignty, it is now established, is an attribute of the General Government alone. The next question thrust upon us was this: Have we, as a nation, a right to live? It was thoroughly ingrained into the minds of the people of the loyal States that secession meant, not simply division, not simply national disgrace, but national death; and this idea was thoroughly appreciated abroad, for the London *Times* very early in the war wrote: "The great Republic is a failure." This question, too, has been finally settled by the war, and in the future all men will as readily acknowledge the right of the nation, as they now acknowledge the right of the individual, to obey the deeply-seated natural impulse of self-defence. But again, the cause of liberty throughout the world was involved in our struggle. God had reserved this broad and fertile continent as the last arena for the growth of freedom; He had planted it with the best seed of the Old World; He had compacted its people, by early and severe discipline, into a nation so compact and stalwart that even in its infancy it humbled the tall Goliath that walked the seas so proudly—the naval power of England; He had raised up here a nation so free and prosperous that it became the ideal of the whole world, toward which the oppressed of all lands looked with longing and with hope. And when we were attacked so suddenly, and seemed for a time to reel and stagger under the blow, everywhere the agonizing question burst from the lips of the people: Is liberty to have no home on earth? Is the hand to go backward on the clock of time a thousand years? Suppose for a moment that we had proved recreant to our trust; suppose that after a brief struggle we had succumbed to the attack of treason, and suppose that through our weakness and wickedness it had become necessary to celebrate the funeral of this nation, how sad would have been the funeral train. Poland and Hungary and Ireland would have been there as mourners; every man in the whole earth would have been there who groans beneath tyranny and longs to be disenthralled. But, thank God, the time when such a result was even possible is past, and this question also has been settled forever on the everlasting basis of liberty and justice. Let us pass now to a brief consideration of some of the elements which entered into and influenced the conflict itself. They may be summed up under three heads—Material, Moral and Providential. I am aware that this classification is not strictly logical. Indeed, the last class might be considered to include both the others; for, in all the leading and controlling events of the struggle, the hand of God is so clearly visible that it hardly requires even the eye of faith to see it. But I use this as a convenient division for my present purpose. Among the material elements think, for a moment, how important a consideration was the health of the country. Suppose the war had broken out in a cholera year. Suppose the prediction of our enemies had proved true, and our soldiers in the South had been decimated by yellow fever. Consider for a moment what might have been the result of a failure of our crops for a single year. With what spirit, think you, could our troops have fought if they knew that their wives and children were starving at home? Again, look at our singular financial successes. The war could not have been conducted without them. Depend upon it, money is the sinews of war, and Wall-street is a reliable pulse of the nation. When foreign capitalists warned us that they would not lend, and we seemed on the verge of financial ruin, our bankers came forward, and with wonderful patriotism and unanimity placed their treasure at the disposal of the government, thus reawakening confidence at home and abroad, which has been further sustained by the almost miraculously rapid development of our material resources, and which has been justified by the glorious result. Among the moral elements which contributed largely to our success, may be mentioned the remarkable and unexpected unanimity of the people of the North, the unity and the proud, defiant attitude of the South, and the hostile position taken by Great Britain and France, which awakened our national pride, and lured on our enemies to their destruction. Among the specifically providential elements of our conflict, the first which presents itself to my mind is the raising up by God, as a pilot for our ship of state through the tempests of civil war, of that great, loving, meek, magnanimous man, whose name has become the talisman of freedom—loved the world over, and destined to shine throughout the ages with ever-increasing lustre—Abraham Lincoln. His caution saved us from rushing headlong into a policy, in its nature just, but which, if it had been precipitately asserted, would have weakened our cause, or ruined it. His downright honesty became a proverb even among his foes. His magnanimity made him a martyr, and his martyrdom made that hateful hag, treason, and its more hateful parent, slavery, so abominable, that I trust neither shall ever again be able to breathe in the air of America.

The preacher spoke at considerable length of the various instances of providential interference in our behalf during the war, and concluded with an earnest appeal for aid for our suffering brethren at the South, black and white.

The Difficulties Attendant Upon the Work of Reconstuction.

SERMON OF J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER OF THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

Isaiah, chap. lviii., v. 12: "Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in." * * * Chap. lxii., v. 10—11: "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones, lift up a standard for the people. Behold, the Lord hath proclaimed unto the end of the world, say ye to the daughter of Zion, behold, thy salvation cometh; behold his reward is with him and his work before him."

We have assembled here to-day on the recommendation of the President of the United States, to render thanks to Almighty God that it hath pleased him "to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty." This proclamation was the first official announcement from the Government of the return of peace and the restoration of the national unity; it does not formally declare peace, but rather recognizes the existing state of peace as a matter of thanksgiving. Since this proclamation was issued an order has gone forth from Washington revoking the suspension of the habeas corpus in the loyal States, leaving the States lately in rebellion still under martial law in matters concerning the General Government, and the President has instructed the Provisional Governors of certain Southern States to continue their functions to the exclusion of magistrates elected by the people of these States. Congress has since organized to legislate for the whole country, without a single representative from the States that were lately in insurrection. The President, in his message, lays down certain principles and conditions upon which the revolted States may be safely brought back, but he does not specify any State as prepared for immediate representation in Congress, but leaves it to Congress to decide upon the qualifications of its own members. Not even the President's own State—Tennessee—is yet admitted to Congress, and it is a striking and most humiliating commentary upon the resuming of "loyalty" and of "reconstruction" in the South, that the very men in Tennessee who have suffered so much in the struggle with the aristocracy of slaveholders, and who knew so well that slavery has been the cause of all their troubles, now refuse to grant the negro the right to testify in a court of justice. Such is the anomaly if our position—a state of peace, with the capital of the nation and one-third of the States under martial law; the unity of the States restored, but one-third of the people as yet excluded from representation in the National Congress. This anomaly is due to the fact that we are in the process of a great transition—social and political; in the South the transition from slavery to free-labor, and the equality of master and servant, and in the whole country a transition from the political rule of the slave power to the reaffirmation of the equal rights of men as henceforth an organic law of the nation. Such a state has its perils and difficulties, and it becomes us, therefore, humbly imploring Divine guidance, to study how to avert the perils and meet the responsibilities of this transition period. In doing this we should guard against crude judgments from a one-sided view of the condition, for we have been so long accustomed to a Northern and a Southern side of public questions, that it has been difficult to rise to the survey of the whole field from a national point of view. It is just such a two-sided picture as the historian Froude has given us of the transition of the English nation from a spiritual dependency of the Pope to an independent commonwealth. The pleasant certainty exists with us that the Winter is passing away and the Summer is coming; the promise of the future is not with the ice and the sleet, but with the sunshine, with gladness and hope. So England appeared to her toiling children in the hour of their trial, with its lights and shadows, its frozen prejudices and many gleams of faith. A transition from a state of society based upon slavery and the distinctions of caste to a condition of free labor and just and equal laws—a change affecting the laws, institutions, customs and manners of the people, reversing their whole education, and redistributing the primal elements of society for new combinations in all the relations of life, must present great difficulties, and it is to be expected that there will be signs of reaction overshadowing the lines of progress. A wilderness of thickets and tangled growths has been burnt over for the purpose of turning it into a fruitful field, but the work is more difficult than if the fire had not been, and we had been able to encroach upon the wilderness by degrees. Because of the inherent difficulties of this state of transition we must be willing to allow time for the settlement of some of its problems, and to have faith in the working of providential laws for the adjustment of society at the South upon its new basis. A gigantic system is slow to die; and when injustice has been sanctioned by custom, legalized by the State, shielded by the church; when wealth and family distinction have been founded upon it, and children trained to practice it, and woman has devoted all the passionate energy of her nature to its support, it is not possible that the spirit of justice will die in an instant. The points of the situations may be comprised under two headings—the one social and sectional, the other political and national. The first a chronic hostility of races in the South, the second the return of the old Southern ascendency in Congress before the fruits of the national arms shall be made secure and solid. Look at the history of Jamaica in its bearing on this point. The abolition of slavery there was an act of the British Parliament, and the negro was reduced to a system of peonage by the planters. They refused him every right. The result of all this was a revolt, attended by barbarous excesses, and on the other hand by measures that contradict all that high-sounding morality which had been sounded in our ears during the past four years—arbitrary arrests, drum-head courts martial, and the execution of the condemned within twenty-four hours after the promulgation of their sentence. There will always be strife where there is injustice, and every outrage committed against the black man in the South will cause justice to be called for throughout the entire North. The legal abolition of the chronic condition of the negro is required to restore the South to a condition of perfect peace. The present condition of the negro is the act of the nation, and we must stand by our acts and support the colored race. In the language of the text we must go through the gates and prepare the way of the people, and raise up a standard for the people. Only by this course can we lay the foundations of many generations. The restoration of the nation will be perfected by obliterating the terms "white" and "black" from all future legislation, and we must place both races on an equal political footing; we must deal with the question in its broadest and fullest sense. We should help in the work of reconstruction by manifesting a spirit of hopefulness for the future conduct from Southern brethren, and by evincing a perfect trust in their intentions as well as deeds. Such action will go far toward softening the asperities and sufferings caused by the war. It is suggestive to reflect that we have a President reared amid all the influences of slavery, and himself once a slaveholder, who now calls upon the entire nation to give thanks for this enlargement of civil liberty, and it is a cheering omen for the future of our great nation. Let us seize, therefore, upon these indications of the better state of things, and lay the foundations of many generations, and prepare the way of the people; and let us trust in the wonderful workings of Providence to gather out the stones and raise up a standard for the people.

A Glance at Some of the Principal Causes for Rejoicing.

SERMON BY REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

II Chronicles, xxix:31: "Then Hezekiah answered and said, Now have ye consecrated yourselves unto the Lord. Come near and bring sacrifices and thank-offerings into the house of the Lord."

After speaking of the ancient thanksgivings and thank-offerings, Mr. Tyng said: A very noble occasion for such sacrifices and thank-offerings in the house of the Lord is proffered in the circumstances of to-day. "Ye have consecrated yourselves," or as a more literal interpretation of the text reads: "Ye have filled your hands." Is it not as true of us as of Hezekiah's time? This is the day of our annual Thanksgiving. But such a day will never dawn on us again. We have mercies to record and blessings to celebrate, and deliverances to commemorate to-day which can never be reproduced. Our fathers have bowed themselves before the Most High God, and yielded themselves in thankful dedication to His service and glory. But the call upon us as individuals, as members of society and the Church and the nation is louder than was ever heard before. Our cup runs over, and yet God poureth still. Then fall prostrate in His presence, who is the glorious giver of all this good. Offer unto Him the praises due unto his name. In every way, by every member, before all people proclaim that the thankfulness of your heart has been taught toward Him who creates and destroys, who is yet our covenant Jehovah Remi, the Lord who hath healed us. How many blessings have you reason to remember about your family table to-day. You may look in every face and find in each, merry as they are, some very special cause of thankfulness. The waywardness of one has been restrained. Another has been restored from the very verge of the grave. A third has soothed you in hours of care, and quieted your ruffling fear. And so you may go around the circle. All the family preserved another year. Disease driven from your door; comfort and even luxury crowning all your days. How winningly do such remembrances incline us to thanksgiving. But perhaps there is a vacant chair; you miss some cherished face and form to-day. And you have no right to regret an absence which Jesus has produced. To-day that sainted member of your family, a member of the High Priest's family, as well, partakes of your gladness and rejoices in the offering of praise you present. Give glory to God for even those facts which will start human pain, however trustful we may be. Rejoice even in tribulation. It has a joyful side. What pleasure has it given us all to receive back those noble and dear fellows of whom we thought, and for whom, at their posts of danger, we so earnestly prayed on our last Thanksgiving. Here they are worshiping with us to-day. Men for whom we have mourned as dead join with us in our praise. Marvelous escape, overruling providences, superhuman preservations in days of battle and imprisonment and wasting disease, lives of sin changed by grace, hearts of lust purified through love, prayerless knees which have been taught to bend, sinew hardened to muscle, carelessness turned to courage, thoughtlessness made thoughtful. Oh how these multitudes of mercies crowd upon our minds as we lay our hands on these brave and brawny shoulders and welcome home again the men, for boys they are no more, who have stood to breast the surging storm of battle, and to humble in surrender our haughty foe. But, again, what motives for your thank-offering may you gain from a review of your blessings as citizens and Christians. Pestilence has thus far been averted, thanks to be God. Whole sections of the Old World have been depopulated by that terrific scourge which has so long threatened us. The peace of the city has been maintained, though surrounded by a population which long oppression has educated to lawlessness, whose prejudices are lion strong, whose intelligence is brutalized by constant sensual indulgence. Yet we have been saved from such seasons of terror as those which marked the few past years. Justice is now rigidly administered, and men of probity and ability have been called to positions of public trust. A new era of commercial prosperity and social security has been introduced by the close of the war. Arts and manufactures have been stimulated, and the ways of industry are crowded with applicants for honorable labor. The year has been a signal one for the Church. Least of all, and yet itself a great mercy, is the reunion of our several communions in the two extremes of the country. Not only our own, but other churches cementing anew the bonds of amity and union which the war destroyed. I could wish that a more loyal and cheerful spirit was manifested by our returning Southern brethren of the Episcopal Church; but yet I joyfully hail them as they come back. We have taught them submission by the power of the sword, now we will teach them repentance by the whole-heartedness of our welcome. We will forgive them in no mean and miserly way, but as we hope to be forgiven. I would recall some of the mercies of which you all as members of this saved nation partake. The war-cloud has passed away and with it sectional strife and slavery. The old traditions of caste have had their day and are perished. A man is more precious than the golden wedge of Ophir. Merit is the standard of manhood, not external appearance nor condition. That barbarous system which compelled the union of ignorance with labor in the South, and by political bravado and bribery exercised the manliness of multitudes of apologists in the Northern States, has at last been betrayed into its own ruin. When it inspired the late rebellion, it blindly began its own destruction. It is dead by its own hand—a suicide. And for this, in the house of Him who is no respecter of persons, in whom bond and free are one, I do rejoice; yes, and I will rejoice. What a moral mercy is that which we are constantly hearing from one and another of the States lately engaged in insurrection, that by large majorities they have voluntarily adopted the Amendment to the National Constitution, forever outlawing human bondage. The doctrine long contested in the forum of the right of a factor of the Union to secede at will, has at last been settled in the fight, and the government has been maintained in its integrity, never again to be assailed by parricidal hands. These are blessings for which our praise should be outspoken. As largely as we have been praying these years, so extended should be our thanksgiving. But one more special mercy I must recall. You all remember the sadness with which we listened to the report which malice indited about our present Chief-Magistrate, on the day of his inauguration as Vice-President; and I am sure we all sympathized in the fear that he would hardly take up the task which the lamented Lincoln so suddenly forsook for holy work. We distrusted his capacity and his integrity. But we doubt no more. The consummate wisdom of his administration has made the nation an unit in its support; and that last State paper, which blends the skill of the diplomatist, the correctness of the scholar, and the devoutness of one an almost Christian, has established him in our convictions a prudent ruler, "just, and ruling in the fear of the Lord." And we will gladly yield him a true allegiance and our hearty confidence, and join him in the prayer with which his first message closes. This is the first opportunity we have had of presenting even the fruit of our lips, giving thanks unto God's name. On his return from Richmond, it is related that our late President said "we must have a day of hearty national thanksgiving." For prudential reasons, the appointment was postponed, and his own sudden death turned the very day which was by proclamation set apart, into a season of mourning, and fasting and prayer. We have not even had a celebration of our victory, and this, perhaps, was well. It would have been merely a momentary outburst of enthusiasm, and would soon have been forgotten without leaving a trace behind.

The Significance of Moral and Physical Phenomena.

SERMON BY REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN, AT THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Genesis, ix, 13.—"I set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."

Dr. Chapin, in proceding to his task, disclaimed any purpose of entering upon questions of biblical interpretation, but reviewed, in a simple and comprehensive narration, the circumstances attending the display of the bow in the cloud, with remarks upon the import of that sign to those to whom it was immediately made, concluding the introductory part of the sermon with some suggestions as to the fitness of that symbol in a consideration of the circumstances under which the American people find themselves brought together for a National Thanksgiving. He then proceeded to discuss the following propositions: I. The moral and physical significance of phenomena. All the phenomena of the external world are capable of and usually exhibit the elements of lessons for the mind and heart. The interpretation of these lessons to the Greek, the Hindoo, the Scandinavian and others of different traditions, were briefly reviewed. The phenomena of the sea, of the soil, and of the elements; of the germination of seed, and all the processes of the natural world, are full of teaching, and the recognition of the Divine goodness in these ceaseless and manifold displays, is but the meet and proper service of man in all spheres and in every condition; for man is, as it were, brought face to face with God in the sowing of seed, in the crops, and in the enjoyment of every external blessing; and it is not to the laws of nature that his praises are due, but to God, the author of our being and the source of all good. Our fathers recognized this idea, and esteemed it a duty and privilege to recognize the hand of God in the affairs of the world by a celebration of their annual Thanksgiving. However much we may have gained on them in culture or intelligence, it is to be hoped we have not fallen behind them in sincere religion. With these views we should be thankful that during the last year we have, notwithstanding the prevalence of war, been signally blessed. A recapitulation of the many mercies of the year followed—the abundant crops, the general health, and the immunity from national disaster, being specially enumerated. God has been always merciful, but not always man to his brother man. The difference in social condition, which is to be found in a great city, was brought forward as a matter for thought and careful consideration. II. The significance of events. The seeds of historic interest are sown by the Divine hand. The world, closely as we are allied to it, never becomes really familiar to us, and in no respect is it so little understood, and at the same time so majestic in its teachings, as in the development of a Divine plan, the thread of which runs through all the ages, steadily and without faltering. A great historian has said that it makes vast difference in the looks of a newly ploughed field on an Autumnal morning, whether we approach it from the north, with the deposit of the early frost on its inclines, or from the south, with the cheerful sun obliterating the evidences of the recent cold, and the rich brown earth showing itself to the blessed spectator. So in a view of our late contest, the prospect of one year ago was entirely different, and produced emotions of a character widely varying from those swelling our hearts in the retrospect of to-day. Again, there is a great disparity between the field of events, approached from our human view of the case, and the same field viewed from the standpoint of the Divine plan. For it is inevitable that God shall overrule everything that occurs, for His glory and the good of the world, and though floods of calamity, like the flood of the waters, may never roll us, and perhaps destroy our peace, or, perchance, ourselves, there is the bow in the cloud of God's promise to all the nations of the earth. The speaker referred in terms of the highest commendation to that portion of the President's Message wherein its author refers to the hand of Providence in the recent strife, as in the formation of the government itself, and mentioned proofs that a providential agency has led the American nation as it did the ark in the days of the flood. There is harmony in all history. Not all the marvels of the world are locked within the lids of the Bible. Columbus, in founding a newly-discovered world, nor the grim Puritans in colonizing Plymouth, could not foresee the miraculous results which were to follow after them. The appearance and significance of the American Revolution was one thing viewed from Lexington green; quite another, looked at from the present day and place. So in respect to the war just closed; one thing approached in the beginning, a different thing contemplated now. Thus may be seen singular means in the hands of God for working out His plans and purposes; for as the flood purified and improved the material earth, so out of a baptism of fire and blood a people becomes free and lifted up. Step by step we advance. Think of the steps taken forward during the war, the last of which is slavery struck dead by the hand of Alabama. Truly the bow in the cloud has for the nation a double significance to-day. III. An assurance of order and stability. The bow in the cloud was, to Noah, according to the words of the Bible following the preacher's text, an assurance that the processes of the natural world should never again be similarly interrupted, and that the regular laws of the universe should thenceforward be continuously respected. Some people seem to think that God appears only in miracles; not at all in the stedfast order and stability of every-day life. But the most consoling fact in the universe, is, the one that God is present in all His works and in every place. The roughest dispensations conserve the regularity of God's government, and the wildest and most tumultuous times in history have served the peace and advancement of this world. To be in the centre of a cyclone or tornado might not naturally excite peaceful sentiments in the mind or heart, but so sure as the bow is set in the cloud, so surely do all the courses of nature, all political and spiritual changes and convulsions work for His glory and the world's good. Compare the corruption that prevailed before the material deluge, with that which existed in our country before the late war. Look how slavery has been swept away; how the people have been purified and exalted and advanced by the shock of battle. These results we should be thankful for to God, for He has wrought the victory, and his should be the praise. All is not made pure, though to-day we step out as into a new world. During the flood through which we have passed, the ravens croaked as in the former one; and the dove that was sent out returned, sometimes drooping and faint; but, at last, thank God, for the olive branch! Nothing takes place without the Divine compass and order, and for the future the people shall trust in and adore Him. IV. The bow in the cloud is the sign of peace and promise. Some persons speak of clouds around us. So there are. There can be no rainbow without clouds; it is the essential condition of their existence. This is not less true of bows of promise in the affairs of life. After such a storm as we have had, clouds might well be expected. There are clouds of murmuring and discontent at the South, where the people have been conquered but not convinced. There are clouds of difficulty about reconstruction; clouds of financial uncertainty; clouds of sorrow, which while the rainbow spans the whole Heaven from one bound of the country to the other, shed down their tears over the graves of those who were loved and lost. We are to convince the South by our actions that we mean to rise to the true height of our victory in the practice of acts of peace and love, in showing them their truest good, and in adopting toward them the kindest and most considerate methods. There are some things as impossible of reconstruction by us, as it was impossible for Noah to reconstruct the antediluvians who perished in the flood of his time. The nation as it was before the war, we don't want to see reconstructed—but we are to see to it that we interpose no obstacles in the way of a righteous reconstruction, on a basis satisfactory to Heaven—while at the same time we put our own shoulders to the wheel. In hundreds and thousands of homes this day there fall shadows which temper the general joy. But, as a nation, there has been no such Thanksgiving since (remarkable coincidence,) Dec. 7, 1780, when, as on this occasion, the nation gave thanks unto God for its deliverance from treason. Then, the treason of Benedict Arnold, now, the late treason of the South. This is the day of peace, and though there are political as well as natural clouds* about us, we are, by the bow in the cloud, admonished to a more fervent and sincere patriotism, a love that embraces all mankind, a regard for the institutions and ordinances of our land, a charity that goes out in piety, and every Christian word and work. The sermon closed with a very eloquent exhortation to thankfulness.

*Rain fell copiously at the time.

Peace a National Necessity; the Elements of it, and the Duties which it Imposes.

SERMON BY REV. WM. A. BARTLETT IN THE ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Mr. Bartlett commenced the services by reading the proclamation by the President, and by calling his hearers' attention to the proclamation of the Governor of the State, and also that of the Mayor of Brooklyn. Among the other introductory exercises, the entire congregation sang, with much spirit, the expressive and eloquent hymn commencing:

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling—
To be living is sublime."

This part of the service being concluded, the reverend gentleman read the following text.

"For he had dominion over all the region on this side the river, from Tipsah even to Azzah, over all the Kings on this side the river: and he had peace on all sides round about him."—I Kings, iv., 24.

Taking these words as a basis, the preacher proceeded in an eloquent introduction to state the causes we had for thanksgiving. The fact that peace once more reigns within our borders, that our commerce may again be prosecuted with all nations, unmolested; that our merchant vessels may whiten every sea, without running the risk of being seized by pirates; that our barns and granaries are filled with harvest fruits; that our brothers and friends, who on the battle-field have bravely fought the fight for freedom, and returned with their lives,—many of them at least; that we were at peace with other nations; these and many others, which he enumerated, were, he said, causes of heartfelt thanksgiving. The great heart of this nation should and would go up to-day with the prayer: "Great God we thank Thee; we thank Thee for these and other uncounted mercies." The "jackets in blue," as well as those in citizens attire, would send up the thanksgiving prayer: "Great God, we thank Thee." To-day the babel marts of trade and commerce were silent; Wall-street deserted, shops and stores were closed, and what could be more meet and proper? It was commendable moreover that this thanksgiving should be a national one. It ought to be a national institution. Our New-England fathers, years ago, objected to make Christmas a general holy day for the reason that the Romish Church had, by an edict, made it such. They therefore established the custom of setting apart one day in the year, at a season when the harvests and fruits of the field were garnered, for the purpose of giving thanks to God for the blessings of the year. For many years it was strictly a New-England custom; to-day it is in some degree a national day. The speaker then alluded to the experiment of Dr. FRANKLIN, in placing the white, yellow and black pieces of cloth on the surface of the snow, for the purpose of ascertaining the reflective power of the several colors. This incident he applied to our condition as a nation by saying: We have had our black day, and like FRANKLIN's cloth, we sank down to some extent; next came our yellow day of shoulder-straps and buttons, now has come our day of peace and whiteness, which may be likened to the cloth, which, white as the snow itself, remained on the surface. To-day we feel light and buoyant; and with gratitude to God we all join in giving Him the glory. The last Thanksgiving, the speaker said, he spoke of the Union and of its indestructibility. To-day the subject is peace, and he would proceed to make some practical remarks upon the following points: First, our national necessity for peace; second, the elements of it, and third, the duties a state of peace imposes. In remarking on the first point, the speaker said that there was, and had been for some time past, a unanimous cry for peace. It came from north, east, south and west. All that was sound in philosophy, wise in statesmanship and pure in morals and religion, had demanded it. Peace was the normal condition of a nation; war a disease. Peace was a necessity, because war destroys the bone and sinew; yea, the life-blood of the nation which engages in it. Industry is turned into unnatural channels, morals become corrupted, property destroyed, health impaired, life is taken and Christianity languishes, in a state of war. Again, our isolated position as a nation required that we should have peace, and our theory of government necessitates it. The speaker here referred to the nations of by-gone times, and concluded by citing the condition of the European nations in the present. War was a necessity of arbitrary governments, but wherever there was a free press and a free pulpit there were no secrets to cover, no lies to mend. Wars of self-defence were sometimes justifiable no doubt, and among others he cited the war begun by our fathers at Bunker Hill and by the Scotch at Bannockburn. On the second point, as to the elements of peace, the speaker said that it was important for every nation to have such a standing as to be able to command the respect of other nations. We could do this with our iron-clad navy and our veteran soldiers. We could command respect, and thus preserve peace, by reason of our geographical position, the exhaustless resources of the country, the enterprise and industry of the people, and the numerous institutions of learning and religion, which were scattered all over the length and breadth of the land. Our love of gain was also one of the guarantees of peace. These, and numerous others, were all God's grand police, instituted for the protection of his chosen people. Why may not nations as well as individuals settle their difficulties without a resort to arms? Educate the people up to a high intellectual, moral and religious standard, and all "spears will be turned into pruning hooks." Rid the country of demagogues and corrupt politicians, and we shall learn war no more. No wise or prudent statesman can then be found who will advocate our going to war with England, France or Mexico. Let England fuss, apologize and palaver; it only shows that she has some sense of right and wrong, and that she regards us as an important Power on the face of the earth. Our interests are too vast, our destiny too important and overshadowing in the world's history to allow us to falter by the way. Our destiny was unfolded at the beginning. For a long time it was a disputed point among naturalists whether the caterpillar was formed from the butterfly or the butterfly from the caterpillar. But later scientific investigations have shown that the butterfly is fully formed in the caterpillar. This nation was fully folded and formed in the beginning. Its destiny is manifest. It was formed and founded in prayer; its mission is to elevate the standard of civil and religious liberty—to regenerate the world. The last branch of the discourse tended to illustrate the virtues which it becomes us to practice in view of a state of peace. The speaker regarded the old maxim "In time of peace prepare for war," a false one, and calculated to do much injury. That doctrine might perhaps have done Ancient Rome, but not for enlightened and Christianized America. The peace and prosperity of the nineteenth century, on this continent, demanded the carrying out of no such sentiment as that in the proverb. Look, said the speaker, at the condition of France, England, Russia, Austria, and other lesser powers of Europe; all arbitrary governments. Without going into details, there are more than 4,000,000 of the sturdy able-bodied men of these nations, constantly employed, in times of peace, in bearing arms. Four millions of men taken from the industrial and producing classes. As with individuals so with nations; let a person carry weapons and he is apt to find occasions to use them. A standing army is a curse to the nation which in a time of peace sustains it. Among the rest of our duties it was important to repair damages; we must pay the national debt. To do this it becomes the duty of every one to be both economical and industrious. It is incumbent on us to do everything that within us lies to aid our suffering brethren of the South. We must also see that our poor, maimed, and suffering brothers, who have returned to us after having bravely faced death on the battle-field, shall not suffer for the necessaries of life. The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to do all they could, by prayer, example, and vigorous acts, to sustain the country through the trying ordeal of reconstruction through which she is now passing.

National Blessings the Measure of National Faithfulness to God.

SERMON BY REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Hosea ii., 18, 19—"And in that day will I make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of Heaven and with the creeping things of the ground: and I will break the bow and the sword and the battle out of the earth, and will make them to lie down safely. And I will betroth thee unto me forever; yea, I will betroth thee unto me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in loving kindness, and in mercies."

Of the sixteen prophets whose books are given us in the inspired canon, Hosea was one of the earliest. In pointed, energetic and concise language he inveighs against the sins of Israel and Judah, but inserts words of comfort and encouragement for the godly, as he pictures the peace and prosperity of that future Israel which God shall establish upon the earth, and from whose theocratic throne He will never be deposed. Our text occurs in such a passage of comfort. It represents the Jewish nation, once discarded as an adulterous wife, now, as made one with the Gentiles, reunited in perpetual wedlock to God. This mingling of Jew and Gentile as one in the return is to be especially noted, as many suppose that these prophecies relate only to Jews, and that, as Jews, they are to be brought back to their own land, in spite of the apostle's express declaration that Jesus hath made both Jew and Gentile one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between them. These words of the apostle ought to show us that the prophecies of glory for Israel refer to the spiritual Israel, Jew, and Gentile united in Christ. Various confirmations of this view are found in this chapter of Hosea, and in quotations made from it by the apostle; but we must omit their consideration, while we proceed to examine the main teachings of our text.

1. *God has in his immediate control the agencies of evil to man.*—A school of materialists are making a great noise just now over a philosophy considered by them as a mark of progress, but which is as old as Lucretius, Epicurus and Leucippus, who sought to demonstrate that the material universe is not the result of creative energy on the part of the Supreme Being, but that all the objects in which it abounds—mineral, vegetable and animal—were formed by the union of elemental particles which had existed from all eternity, governed by certain simple laws; and that all those striking phenomena which, from their strangeness or mighty effects, had long been regarded as direct manifestations of Divine power, were merely the natural results of ordinary processes. The modern naturalists, COMPTE and HERBERT SPENCER, and JOHN STUART MILL and their American acolytes, with much ostentatious talk of reason and science, are stultifying themselves with the most unreasonable subordination of the Creator to his creation. By this violent displacement of God and enthronement of law, they make revelation as impossible as miracle—for revelation is a miracle—and so construct a purely mechanical universe, wherein truth, and wisdom, and religion are found ranged in the same line with stones, shells and gases, and a man is as responsible for his piety as he is for his pulse. Theology, reduced to its essential, is physiology. In opposition to all this inflated nonsense, the heart that has learned to seek after God and find him above his creation, hears him assert his constant control of all things. He who can shut the mouths of lions and break the battle out of the earth, can also stop the lava stream, repress the earthquake's fearful shudder, and transmute the miasma to a fragrant atmosphere of salubrity.

2. *God uses these agencies for the good of his people.*—With the supreme authority of the Creator, he says to all the influences of harm: "Thus far, but no farther." Private trials and public calamities are alike the movements of causes that at any moment the divine arm could check, and as God is love, and all his conduct toward us is actuated by love, the conclusion is irresistible—and his word proclaims it—that He is using these agencies of evil for our good.

3. *Our exemption will be proportioned to our faithfulness.*—If evil is a discipline whose end is our godliness, the evil will diminish as the godliness increases. The evil of course is subjective, and not objective, as the pious heart becomes purer, the pressure of worldly difficulties becomes lighter, even though those difficulties, in their outward forms, remain the same. If it be necessary to alter those outward forms, God does it, as He took away MIRIAM's leprosy; but if it be better to leave them, God leaves them, as He left PAUL's thorn in the flesh, giving a subjective exemption of added grace. National life has this difference from personal life, that it is all outward. And yet God as truly deals with nations as with persons. But as national evil is all external, so national exemption is all external, and the great doctrine of our text as applied to the nation is just this: "God will order the elements of evil for or against a land according to the faithfulness of that land to him. It is this view that we especially regard to-day as appropriate to our National Thanksgiving. We have lately seen how easily the Almighty can break our nation to pieces. He brought us to the brink in order to let us look over and realize this fact. Proud men will prate of philosophical causes and our nation's destiny, and deny that any such instruction was given us. They will only see President LINCOLN's wisdom or Gen. GRANT's tactics, or the natural weakness of slavery, and they will rest in these second causes and learn nothing from the tremendous overturnings of the last four years. A soul that recognizes any God short of an abstraction will, if candid, bow before the thunders of the Most High. We can see that at any moment He can dash us to atoms, making, if He pleases, the very elements of our prosperity the ministers of His holy wrath. So potent were the manifestations of this truth in the fierce struggle of the rebellion, so deep a regard for the divine presence in events was engendered, that the very newspapers used the language of religious faith. The nation is held in the hollow of God's hand, and its first duty is to recognize him. Our responsibilities before God may be arranged in two classes—our homage to His providence and our homage to His laws.

1. We are not to live as deists with a God unknown, or as atheists with a God ignored, but through the word and works which reveal the living and true God, we are to contemplate and honor Him. God has been working in and for our nation always; but just now He especially calls us to regard His work. We do not obey the call if we look no further than FARRAGUT and SHERMAN, monitors and parrot-guns. Of hero-worship and skill-worship we have had quite enough. It is the worship of that God whose providence has given us generals and skillful appliances, to which the startling events of our times urge us. In the dark days our boasting gave way to prayer. Let the boasting now be excluded by thanksgiving. The same regard for the unseen and eternal which demands the nation's gratitude, demands its prayerful posture for the future. We are shown in the gorgeous imagery of the Patmos revelation that the voices and thunderings and lightnings, and earthquakes respond to the ascending smoke from the golden censer. The mighty overturnings, the eventful crises, the pivot-events of the world's history are the result of prayer. Some vast change has come over the world's condition, or some pregnant event has marked a nation's career; it may be feudalism has given way to civic independence, or England has thrown off the fetters of Rome. Historians explore the causes, group a few proximate links and are satisfied. But far beyond the ken of worldly observation the links are connected, till they reach the faithful, energetic prayer of some obscure and humble soul. This is God's teaching. This world is moved by prayer. Its whole history grows out from roots of prayer. It is this thought which should send us to our knees for our own dear country. We remember the history of the Israelitish nation and will ever recognize God present in the nation's life, and prayer and power effectual over providence.

2. Our second class of responsibilities regard our homage to God's laws. Love is declared by Him to be the ultimate element of His laws. In our love to God and love to man we can alone conform to truth—we can alone be true. Why shall not our nation be the first to honor God? Has He not clearly shown us this path? Suppose we follow it—what then? Why, we have as a nation home and foreign interests and relations involving duties. We shall have to revise these relations and discharge these duties on divine principles. First, at home we have two oppressed races—300,000 Indians and 5,000,000 negroes. God has cast off the chains of the slave and made it easy for us to elevate him into the enjoyment of equal rights with ourselves. He has, moreover, given us ample territory in which to present the Indian tribes with a permanent possession, sacred to them against all future immigration and legislation. Besides, we have yet to enact laws in favor of the Sabbath and against intemperance. We have yet to learn and practice the conscientious use of the elective franchise. Our foreign relations are also to be revised, and their duties are to be founded on divine principles. We are to discourage the spirit of war and the spirit of aggrandizement, as both counter to God's holy law of love. Thanks to the illustrious statesman at the head of our foreign affairs, for the wise manner in which, while fully sustaining the dignity of the country, he has avoided war with the nations who had taken advantage of our temporary straits. The utter insignificance of the Fenian movement, and the contempt generally expressed for it are strong and encouraging proofs that exasperation against England has given way to an equable and dignified posture of the public mind. The spirit of aggrandizement is akin to that offwar. That part of our land where this spirit was chiefly cherished God has fearfully smitten. We hear no more of expeditions formed after the patterns of Cortez and Pizarro, amid a golden glow of romance, to snatch "the bright gem of the Antilles from the sceptre of Spain," or to carry feudal civilization to the virgin soil of Nicaragua, or to "rescue Sonora from neglect and lethargy." But there is still in the land a false doctrine on which it will be very easy for dead "fillibustering" to find a resurrection. We call it the "Monroe Doctrine," and thereby give it a good name by slandering one of our best Presidents and statesmen. Let us beware how, in the name of patriotism, we are deceived into the support of this modern Monroe Doctrine, which is a monstrosity of impolicy, unrighteousness and national swagger, alike opposed to the reason of man and the laws of God. Let our national position ever be characterized, according to those undying words of LINCOLN, by "malice toward none, by charity toward all." If in these domestic and foreign relations we honor God by law and conduct, he will honor us. The human heart has never had faith in this fact of consequence; but has ever practically believed that God's government and management of the nations was all at loose ends. Now, we will never *prove* the great truth that "blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord," until we *believe* it. When we believe it, we will act upon it, but not before. Our worldly desires, our ideas of human aggrandizement and national splendor are too strong for any other motive except this sublime faith in God. Shall we as a nation accept His covenant? There is the question on whose answer our destiny depends. If we accept His covenant, then He will make a covenant with all the powers of evil, that they shall never harm us. Then the bow and the sword and the battle shall be forever broken out of the land, and in our land's betrothal to God, we shall be the first exhibition to the world, since the days of Israel, of God's grace perfected in national life—a mighty empire cemented by love, and wielding its power in gentleness and truth.

The Abolition of Slavery the Chief Cause for Thanksgiving.

SERMON BY REV. J. R. W. SLOANE, THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

"O, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his mercy endureth forever."—Psalm lxxxiii., 1.

The circumstances connected with our present Annual Thanksgiving are greatly altered from those of the past four years. Then the dark cloud of civil war overhung our country. Jehovah was marching through the land in His anger, the psalm of thanksgiving mingled with the "braying discord" of arms and the "confused noise" of battle. The storm has passed, the last muttering thunders have died away, the bow appears in the clouds, the sunlight of peace is bright over all the recently-darkened land, the sword is being beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook, we hear no more "the sound of the trumpet, the alarm of war." As Reformed Presbyterians, the sworn friends of civil and religious liberty, and the uncompromising foes of slavery in all its forms, we found cause of thanksgiving even in the terrible visitation of war. Not on its own account, not because we delighted in blood; God is our witness that we did not "desire the woful day." In common with others we felt its burdens; we, too, mourned our dead; the sorrows of the nation were our sorrows, but because of the results that we foresaw must flow from this calamity in itself so dark and terrible. We have reason to rejoice that our judgment has been justified by the events, that out of the mouth of this eater has come forth meat, and from this strong one honey. "War is," in the language of ROBERT HALL, "the garment of vengeance in which the Deity arrays himself when he comes forth to punish the inhabitants of the earth." "It is the day of the Lord cruel both with wrath and fierce anger." All this has been realized in our great struggle, it has cost us many millions of money, hundreds of thousands of noble and precious lives, and left behind it that train of evils which are its inevitable accompaniments. We cannot be sufficiently thankful that the ordeal is passed, the temple of Janus closed, and that we can now apply ourselves to the cultivation of the arts of peace and to healing the wound which war has made. The great blessing that has flowed to us from the late conflict is the destruction of slavery; it was only desirable that the Union should be preserved and the government saved, that it might be the defender of liberty. The war has been worth all that it cost the nation; the sacrifice has been great, but the benefit greater. How great a cause of thankfulness we have in the destruction of this wickedness, those only can realize who have formed a true conception of the system, and of its far-reaching and destructive influence. The war has taught the nation a lesson which it was slow to learn, but taught it effectually. The system is among the things of the past; and, although its effects may remain for many years "as the waves will continue to dash upon the shore long after the storm is down," the institution has died of the deadly wound that our martyr President gave it in the Emancipation Proclamation and will be, as we trust, by the present Congress, buried out of sight and have its grave sealed forever. We who have borne reproach from our youth for opposition to this iniquity cannot repress our joy at its fall. We take up the language of exultation: "Rejoice over her thou heaven and ye holy apostles and prophets, for God hath avenged you on her. Let the old devotees of this Moloch cast dust upon their heads and cry Alas! alas! Our feelings are those of joy to hear the crash of its falling ruins, as it sinks into the abyss and goes down to the blackness of darkness forever." We hope to leave our children in a country in which it will be no reproach to love liberty and hate slavery. The speaker then passed to the consideration of other topics, as grounds of thanksgiving, such as the wasting of the Mohammedan power in the East, the approaching termination of the temporal power of the Pope, the spread of liberal principles in all the nations of Europe, the rapid spread of the gospel, &c., &c. He then turned to a consideration of the method in which our thankfulness should be expressed.

First, let us acknowledge our glorious Mediator as the source of these blessings. When will our rulers learn that with an absolute God we have nothing to do, and cease to dishonor the Father by refusing to acknowledge the Son. To the Son the Father hath given all power; He hath upon His head many crowns. To Him the destiny of nations is committed. He will lift over them again and again the rod of His anger, and break them in pieces, as a potter's vessel is broken, until they give to Him the glory that is due. Mr. LINCOLN is the only one of our Presidents who has ever honored the name of Christ by its introduction into a public document. If our voice could reach the ears of the rulers, we would demand of them in the name of Him who is higher than Kings of the earth, to acknowledge the supreme headship of Christ, and no longer insult a great Christian people by a studied ignoring of His name and authority. The time has come to lay aside our atheism, and acknowledge the Author of all our national deliverances, secure His favor, and avert His wrath for the future. This is God's voice to all rulers—Czar ALEXANDER, Queen VICTORIA and President JOHNSON alike. "Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, and ye perish from the way when His wrath is kindled but a little." Christ is not less jealous of His own rights than those of man. We have had one terrible chastisement for our denial of the one; we will have still more terrible judgments for our denial of the other.

Second—We should express our thankfulness by the exercise of justice. We have nothing severe to say of the President. We remember his antecedents; the education and associations of a lifetime are powerful bonds. The man who has advanced so far is not too proud to learn, and will go further as soon as his eyes are sufficiently opened; that he means justice we cannot doubt. That his policy of reconstruction is a mistake, and if persevered in will prove fatal to the nation, we have as little doubt. The first care of the government should be, not for the disloyal, but for the loyal; for those who have been our truest friends in the conflict, and without whose aid the South, victorious and haughty, would to-day be dictating terms to the North, instead of humble and defeated, suing for terms at our doors. To reconstruct the seceded States upon the principle of putting the loyal blacks of the South under the power of their old tormentors and our deadliest foes, is an outrage and injustice against which we utter our loudest protest, one against which we do not hesitate, if persisted in, to declare from this sacred place the judgments of heaven. We have too much confidence in the justice of the nation to believe that this will be permitted, and trust to the wisdom of Congress to correct mistakes that have been already made. We have learned too much of the spirit of the South; the acts of diabolical cruelty perpetrated upon the freedmen have been too numerous, and the proceedings of their conventions breathe too much of the spirit of the old tyranny to permit us to intrust to them the four millions of loyalists that have been freed by the war. As to the leaders of the rebellion, justice demands their punishment, but the steps already taken appear to us a bar to its exercise. We do not know why JEFF. DAVIS should linger in prison while ROBERT E. LEE is the honored President of a college. Of the two men ROBERT E. LEE appears to us the more detestable and guilty traitor, the eulogy of his friend and admirer, Mr. BEECHER, to the contrary notwithstanding. However this may be, that they are guilty of the same crime and deserve the same doom admits of no denial. The prison door of JEFF. DAVIS should open either to let him out or to take LEE in.

Third, let us express our thankfulness by an enlarged spirit of beneficence. There is a large field for the exercise of this spirit open to us in the South, both among whites and blacks. Let us not be reluctant in its manifestation, we must clothe the naked, feed the hungry, heal the sick, and educate the ignorant. The South requires at our hands the judicious mingling of firmness and kindness; to the old haughty spirit of slavery we should not manifest the slightest toleration. Let it be met and trampled out, as one would crush the serpent's brood. If this feeling be cherished, the fire smouldering under the ashes may again be formed into another conflagration. The South should be made to feel that all this has been changed. Let us, however, be generous, kind and forgiving. Let us give them the institutions by which we have become great free churches, free presses and free schools. Do all that lies in our power to heal the wounds the war has made, and to assist the South to start upon a new career of glory and prosperity. The wounded and crippled soldiers have a peculiar claim upon us, and must not be forgotten in this day of our prosperity. The speaker then proceeded to urge the claims of the suffering poor at our own doors, and those of the freedmen on the congregation.

The Nation's Gratitude and the Nation's Duty.

SERMON BY REV. DR. MURRAY AT THE OLD BRICK CHURCH.

"And the land rested from war."—Joshua xi., 2.

When we last assembled in this house for religious worship in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate, it was to humble ourselves under God's afflicting hand, and with pious rites to commemorate the illustrious civic virtues and the admirable services of a magistrate smitten by the hand of an assassin. The causes that chiefly moved to thankfulness now existed then; for then, after four years of sternest and most awful conflict, the land rested from war. The last battle had been fought; the sword had been gladly returned to its scabbard, from which it had so indignantly and so furiously leapt to save the life of the State. But, under the then existing circumstances, all festivities over the newly-won peace would have been sadly out of place, for there was felt only a deep, secret, mystic sorrow as the remains of the late President were borne to their last resting-place. It was fit that such festivities should be reserved to some future hour; and that hour had now come. The months that had intervened, beautiful with the blooms of Summer and rich with the fruits of Autumn, had cast over the hour of mourning their mellowing influences. The harvests had been gathered; the pestilence that hung lowering and threatening in our horizon had been, by the approach of winter, averted, to give time for such preparation as would, doubtless, divest it of many of its terrors. The object of the present discourse would be,—firstly, to present some of the grounds of thankfulness now existing; and secondly, some of the obligations which a thankful spirit should lead and fit us to discharge. It was, perhaps, among the saddest features of our sinful state here that we were, as individuals, sometimes compelled to choose between evils; and it had been necessary for this people to choose between the appalling alternatives of civil war and national destruction. The nation made its election in the light of religion, and then bowed itself to incur the evils which the choice entailed. Thenceforth the evils of war, on a scale commensurate with the gigantic energy with which the war was prosecuted, were experienced by some portion of the nation. Political economists had estimated that the amount annually expended upon the military establishments of the world would, if divided, keep in school all the children on the globe, estimating that there should be four millions of schools, fifty children to each, and that each could be supported at an annual expense of $850. The expenses incurred during a single week of the war we had been waging excelled the entire amount received by the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions during the first half century of its existence. Besides, we must take into account the conversion of producers, cultivators of the soil, into mere consumers, and the destruction that follows the path of war, as impossible of estimation as the number of sands on seashores, or stars in firmaments. But this material waste was the least and lowest thing to be estimated; for how significant compared with the suffering and agony on a hundred battle fields, the grief of bereaved families, the silent mourning of widowed and orphaned ones that should cease not till life itself should end. Amid these considerations, we should not forget those instrumentalities which had been so potent in alleviating the suffering of the battle field. We should not forget the Sanitary Commission, nor the Christian Commission, that had done so much to prevent and counteract that demoralization which war naturally produces. Henceforth similar organizations would be as much a part of the equipment of the army of every Christian State as that of arms or of subsistence. Still, notwithstanding all the good effects of such organizations, we could not shut our eyes to the fact that war was demoralizing. He called upon all before him to give thanks to God that the land rested from the evils of war. Our thanksgiving should take on a deeper tone still when it was considered that the land rested from civil war; and our civil war had been prosecuted on a scale hitherto unknown to history. The civilized world stood for awhile aghast when they saw such a conflict precipitated upon this nation. It was a fearful sight to look on, and those all over the world who were true to us, could not conceal their feelings of sorrow that such a conflict must needs be upon the records of history and stand there forever. We could never forget the humiliations which this civil war brought with it. It gave the nations of the world an opportunity to ridicule the idea of a republic's being more peaceful or more secure than other form of government; gave them an opportunity to scout the idea of popular institutions, which must be maintained at such a price. We should thank God for all that calm and heroic magnanimity of the leader of the people, which stayed the hand which would have retaliated unnecessarily, which kept down the vindictive passions of the people. He kept the national record clear, and clean from all stain of bloody retaliation. But we could not forget, after all, that there were scenes which must go into history; that the history of Fort Pillow and Libby Prison, and Andersonville, were to be written with a pen of iron; that such history would repeat the story of civil war—passions raised to the highest pitch of malignant fury. We could not forget that all the desolation of the war was in our own borders; all the territory laid waste by war was a part of the soil of our republic. But now, thank God, our backs were turned upon all the passions and desolations of war, and our eyes toward a national future of true glory and wise beneficence and common weal, in which the trophies of freedom, intelligence, virtue and industry should descend upon the altar of national advancement. The land was now resting from war, as the husbandman rests after having reaped the harvest—as the mariner rests after long battling with fierce elemental foes, and having brought the vessel safely into port. But how different might the result have been. The nation's rest might have been like that of the husbandman when the corn is smitten with frost and mildew, or like that of the mariner when he escapes, his ship, just coming into port, having been dashed in pieces on the rocks and all the fruits of his voyage lost. The nation was now in possession of every end for which it bowed its head to the awful stroke of civil war. The question of all questions had been settled by God in our favor, and He who rules the destinies of all had saved our nation to be a blessing to mankind—because the interest of his Son's kingdom upon the earth was somehow bound up in its perpetuity. The freedom of four millions of human beings was in it; the reconstruction of the whole society on new and better foundations, industrial, social and religious, was in it; schoolhouses, churches, libraries, inventions and homes were in it—all that made life pleasant and profitable. We had been providentially saved from national dismemberment and death, and we should display our gratitude to God for our deliverance by the alacrity with which we hastened to discharge all the manifold obligations which our new position imposed. Indeed, it was only in the deep spirit of thankfulness that such duties as now devolved upon the nation could be truly perceived and performed. All our internal resources were factors of power in the late struggle, and it was by the blessing of God that these were increased and multiplied; and no American would hereafter be able to sail over the placid waters of Hampton Roads, or stand with uncovered head in the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, and not feel that these States were planted by His hand and preserved for His glory. The people of these States would prove grievously false to their trusts if they failed to recognize the truth, that the life of this nation had been preserved for the Kingdom of God. God designed that this nation should move on in its path of progress, in the spirit of universal justice, truth and piety. If we failed to recognize the good providence of God in this great deliverance, and to be truly thankful therefor, then "Wrap thy mantle about thy face, O prophet! and go up into Horeb; for it is surely a time for coming judgment," when we should be scourged, perhaps with pestilence, into some fit recognition of God in our national life. But what were the duties we had to perform? This question could best be answered by considering the claims that were upon us—the wants of those about us. In how many places were we told the entire land had yielded no crops, and the empty barns suggest fearful forebodings of the coming winter? How many instances of not merely poverty, but present suffering and prospective starvation were brought to our notice? Never before were such beneficiaries laid at our doors for succor. Heretofore, succor had been sent for the relief of the famishing in Ireland, but the people of that country were not our countrymen. True, they had never lifted their hand against the life of the nation; but they had no common traditions of the past with us and no common destiny to work out in the future. The people of the South were bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and never was more sacred charity brought to our doors than now in behalf of them. Let us nobly take it up and faithfully respond to it. The best way in which we could show our thankfulness for victory was to be magnanimous toward the conquered, restraining all disposition to exult over them and assisting them to the utmost of our ability. Neither should we forget that, in the providence of God, there had been led out of the house of bondage, during the struggle, four millions of black men, women and children. What was to be their future—growth or decay? Were they to sink into the engulfing waters of that sea of civil commotion cast upon which they were drifting, or were they, by our kindly, Christian love, to reach the shore of industry, intelligence and piety? Greater, more momentous questions than these never came before the tribunal of Christian philanthropy for adjustment; and they could be answered in no way that would not affect the future being of this Republic. The freedman to-day was a responsibility of the Christian State and of the Christian Church. One thing was clear, that the State would delight to do its full duty to him just so far as the Church first did here. It was for the Church to take the lead in this matter—to strive to fit these freedmen for any position which might hereafter, in the judgment of statesmanship, be accorded them. To this work—his intellectual and moral education, every denomination in the land should devote itself. To the considerations of this work the General Assembly had been among the first to give its attention. Intellectual and moral instruction withheld, and the question was quickly answered. The result would be that which we this day saw in the condition of the Indian in this country. These supplied, and freedom guaranteed, and his destiny is a problem which he himself must work out. For ourselves, we should consider this question of Christian philanthropy in a spirit of devout thankfulness to God for his merciful deliverance. We should be condescending, as we remembered our dependence.

The whole spirit of this thanksgiving was the spirit of enlightened, catholic, liberal, gentle, Christian philanthropy.

Rev. Dr. GARDNER SPRING requested that the audience should remain a few moments after the services were concluded. After pronouncing the benediction, he came down into the altar and said he desired to propose that they ask the Rev. Dr. MURRAY for a copy of the discourse to which they had just listened, for publication. Many of the discourses delivered on this auspicious Thanksgiving would be published, and he thought the voice of the Old Brick Church should be heard, and was willing to accept this discourse, by its junior pastor, as its voice. The audience, by vote, unanimously agreed to appoint a committee as proposed, which committee they requested that Dr. SPRING should appoint, with which request he complied, naming Messrs. LORD, CORING, and PHELPS.

The War and the Future.

SERMON BY REV. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., IN ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

The congregations worshiping under the ministration of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD united in celebrating the day at All Souls' Church, its pastor, Dr. BELLOWS, officiating. The attendance was larger than the state of the weather rendered probable, more than two-thirds of the seats being occupied.

Isaiah, xii., 1, 45. "In that day thou shalt say, O Lord, I will praise thee: though Thou wast angry with me, thine anger is turned away, and thou comfortedest me. * * * And in that day shall ye say, Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted. Sing unto the Lord; for he hath done excellent things: this is known in all the earth."

The preacher commenced his discourse by saying that we this year celebrate our annual Thanksgiving later than usual, and long after the gathering in of our harvests, for the reason, doubtless, that the President was willing that we should be reminded that we have to be thankful not only for those plenteous harvests, but also for the triumphant ending of the contest for the national life. We have to be thankful for the victory of our institutions over the fears of timid friends and the menaces of angry foes, for the overthrow of slavery, for the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to their homes and the occupations of peaceful life, all of which, with the acquisition of a species of compulsory good will from all the world, form the second great era of American life. The fearful echoes of our cannon have aroused the attention and reached the ears of Europe, which was indifferent to our utterances. Now that indifference appears to be transferred to ourselves. So long as we courted the good-will of England and France they treated us with contempt; now that we treat them with indifference we become their best customers, their dearest ally, have displayed great talent in the conduct of our war, and great moderation in dealing with our unsuccessful foe. Travelers in Europe say that public opinion there has undergone a series of changes. First it was unfriendly, but gradually has been modified as the events turned in favor of the Union, until now it has become a sort of milky kindness toward us, almost ludicrous. It is probable that we shall be better understood, more fairly criticised and better appreciated there, and we shall certainly be rendered more intimately acquainted by means of the increasing trade and commerce between us. One effect of this war is that we are most thoroughly weaned from the ideas of aristocracy and the feudal system. The Catholic Church, which holds so large a lien upon the Old World has lost prestige during this war. There are in that Church many exceptions to the disloyalty which it often manifested, but we owed nothing to it during our struggle, nor to Irish Generals nor Irish leaders, and, said the preacher, I hope that we have seen the culmination of its political power in this city, this state and this country. The flocking abroad of Americans since the close of the war, whether caused in some by the increased cost of living here, in some by the natural rebound of repressed desire for travel, in some to recover from the mental strain and great effort in some to extend the operations of commerce, and in some to spend the ill-gotten fortunes wrung out of our misfortunes, is significant. More foreigners have also traversed this country than before. The visit of the Tunissian Embassy was not without its significance, and it is desirable for America to know Europe, and Europe to know America. The world is tending in one direction. Education, science, social progress, all mean the universal triumph of democratic institutions. The spread of Christianity, with its continual unfoldings, necessitates the growth of this democracy. When we see our flag of Stars and Stripes, we may imagine the sermon on the Mount done into our Declaration of Independence. It was not irreverent in this connection to speak of Him who alone made such a flag possible, and who said, "If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me." It was this Christian idealism which the nation gave its half a million lives to purge it of its only blot, and that thirty millions could unite in freedom in praise of him, praise by a newly chosen people. Now that we have established ourselves anew, our position will continue to improve. We shall not be judged ill abroad, and we shall not talk of Europe with ill feeling. We can no longer afford to confound our early opportunities with the complete civilization which they only prefigured, but which we had not then attained. Blindness to the best aspects of European civilization must cease. Skill in the arts of life, efficient police, the excellence of postal arrangements, the security of life and property and individual rights, the purity of the courts of law, and of the conduct of officials, the higher tone of statesmen, the obedience of corporations to the laws, the cleanliness of the streets, the markets, and the various conveniences of social life—it is indifference to these aids to social progress which is an obstacle to reform, the need of which fills the citizens of New-York with shame, while they are taxed heavily to support what has been called the worst municipal government in the world. The want of these reforms, the heavy taxes and the cost of living, which are making our city a very expensive one in which to live, will make it the least desirable, except for mere purposes of trade, of any of the great cities of the world. New-York, the Metropolitan City, is intimately connected with the whole country—its character is bound up with the character of the nation itself. Every city, and town, and village, and individual, is identified with, is a stockholder in this character. The evils among us are not without their counterpart abroad; but because the blessings of representative government are forced where only ignorance, drunkenness and vice are the actually represented, we must not abate our confidence nor cease to look for better fruits. We have accepted the American system, with all its perils, as, on the whole, best for the largest number founded as it is upon human equality and justice to mankind. The existence of these evils does not relieve citizens of their responsibility. If this country should break down it would prove no more against the divine right of democracy than the first failures of the steam engine upon the rail tracks; no more than the possibility of forgery prove anything against increased education, or the failure of the Collins' line of steamers against American ships. Universal equality before the Lord of all classes and of all colors, is destined to succeed somewhere or at some time, even in Europe, itself, sooner than it will be abandoned by the people. But it may fail in this country through the folly and greediness of those into whose hands this noble inheritance has fallen. Christianity itself, the salt of the earth, is corrupted even by its own ministers; as, for instance, we hear of Catholic priests in South America, passing from the celebration of mass straight to the cockpit, and of their addiction to gross drunkenness. As Christianity may, because misappropriated, cause injury to men, so liberty has no automatic power of itself to confer blessings—without it you cannot have the advancement of civilization, but you may have it and yet be without that advance. You may have democracy connected with the curse of slavery, and while the tendency will be toward liberty, and yet, in spite of all, the amount of vice and wretchedness and corruption, such as rule in our city to-day, will annul all liberty, may bring back military rule and despotism until liberty finds some better soil in which the seeds shall be planted and bring forth fruit. I am not, said the preacher, so much impressed with the difficulty of reconstruction as many are. None but uninformed men could have failed to expect some reluctance on the part of the Southern people to return at once cheerfully. He had not been, as his hearers all knew, a despiser of the Southern people. Their bravery and self-sacrifice in the war had won for them respect, and from the Lieutenant-General himself we have the opinion that their courage was worthy of a better cause, and their military genius second to few recorded on the of history. There are, of course, discouragements, but hopes also in the prospect—no prophet can penetrate the cloud that veils the events of the next five years. The negroes are proving on the whole docile and well-disposed, and as no Indian tribe had ever proved itself to be, while the abolition of slavery was accepted by the planters with a better grace than could have been expected. The true anxiety is as to what sort of civilization by our political example we are to fasten upon them. The fear of anti-slavery agitation caused their chief antipathy, but there was an anticipation of evils from which they thought themselves free. Many Southerners actually shuddered at our tendency toward anarchy, and the declension in our morals and manners. They saw vulgarity, corruption and vice which they thought were the fruits of democracy at the North, they saw our papers full of accounts of suicide, seductions and embezzlement, and many of them preferred their own course, so that it kept out of their way the fetid flood of corruption and crime. How did they obtain this view of us? Very frequently they received their impressions from the watering places of New-York, and from the municipal corruptions of this city. They saw a frequently press ribald in its enjoyments of corruptions, a theatre which grows more vulgar and meretricious in its suggestions, as it grows more choice in its language, newspapers giving column after column to reports of trials of which no French court would allow even spectators. These considerations are what make the reform of New-York of no less importance than any question before the nation. These evils are of rapid growth, but let us remember that it is the theory with us that the people are to be trusted. The only way to have universal equality and self-government is to brave the difficulties and dangers which attend their early development. With an eye to first principles, America has cast her lot in the lap of democracy. She has still to prove her belief in the sovereignty of the people, in regard to the negro. He is a man, and therefore a citizen, and entitled to a citizen's rights. We must be true to our principles, and he (the preacher) hoped that the government would be guided by the higher law, even though it grated a little hard upon State rights. He accepted the difficulties of reconstruction. If Southerners would accept universal suffrage, reconstruction would be easy. The action of South Carolina was taken because it was the nearest to what they wanted. The nation has no right, after agitating the whole world by the war, after her inflation of the currency, and after her sacrifices and perils to leave the chief object of the war incomplete. The nation must be purged of the paradoxes which were forced on its infancy, but which in its manhood it would rather die than endure. The preacher briefly alluded to the President's message and the departmental reports. It was impossible to peruse those documents without feeling that they are full of cause for pride, hope, joy and thanksgiving. The President's address was noble, frank and gentle, with an undertone of majesty and exultation such as become a great ruler of the American people. The address concluded with a vivid sketch of the immense and varied resources of this country, which would supply the markets of the future as well abroad as when, perhaps, a hundred years hence a population equaling that of China crowds our cities and marts.

The Mission of the Church, and its Relations to the State.

SERMON BY REV. J. T. DURYEA, IN THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER FIFTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.

TEXT.—"In what day shall this song be sung in the land of Judah: We have a strong city; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks. Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation, which keepeth the truth, may enter in."—Isaiah xxiv., v. 1, 2.

The preacher began by observing that according to the yearly custom, the people of God were called upon to offer up their praise and thanksgiving for ten thousand blessings, which could not be recalled in name, but only remembered and attested by the fact of our continued existence, and by the knowledge of the dependence we all had in the God of Heaven, from whom all blessings, temporal and spiritual, ever come. In addition to acknowledging this dependence upon God for the blessings which he was ever bestowing upon us with a liberal hand, we were called upon at this time to render thanks for the very special manner in which God had wrought with this nation during the recent war; for preserving us from ruin; for upholding the authority of the rightful government; for opening the eyes of the people to a juster sense of duty, a keener appreciation of peace, and a profounder sense of their obligations as a church to the power of "Him who sitteth on high." It had been said, in the spirit of derision, that on that day the pulpit would, as was usual, discourse loudly on political topics. In reference to the themes selected by the pulpit on that, and on other occasions, he might say that it was the duty of the pulpit ever to lay before the people such general Christian principles as would be calculated to guide and control them in the performance of their duties as citizens, so that they might be led in the path of duty, in the fear of wrong, and in the love of the truth. If any portion of the people of a nation was suffering under an oppression, the operations of which denied them knowledge, and debarred them from the free use of their bodies, or their souls, or their minds, it was the duty of the Christian ministry to interpose by way of instruction from the Word of God, setting forth the nature of the oppression, and the duty of Christians to remove it. Whatever stood in the pathway of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it was the duty of the church to remove if possible, at all events to do its utmost for the downfall of such obstacle. In the early history of the world, government was ordered and instituted by God for the well-being of the race. Civil government was therefore a divine institution, and should always be so regarded, except when it stepped out of the path of legitimate government to establish and to uphold oppressions by which the hearts and souls and bodies of men were denied the "freedom wherewith Christ maketh his people free." When civil government thus signalized itself it came in conflict with the church, and under the circumstances it was the duty of the church to pray for the downfall of such a government, and to protest in the name of God against the existence of a system of oppression which was at war with the mission of the Church. And when revolution set in, threatening the destruction of such oppression, or the civil government which established and promoted it, it was the duty of the Church to bid it God-speed. To this end it was unnecessary for the Church and the State to be bound together, and very important that they should be separate and distinct, each fulfilling its sphere independent of the other. The Church when connected with the State had always been the servant of evil in the hands of the State. That which should have been the greater power over the minds and souls of men became inoperative by reason of the very relation. It was the duty of the Church to instruct men so that in their lives they might glorify God as citizens as well as christians, in their relations to the State as well as in relations to the Church. The instructions of the Church being in accordance with the dictates of the Word of God, civil government must profit by its teachings, and as it was the solemn duty of the Church to preserve the purity of the State through its membership, it must protest when the Government took any step calculated to retard this work of Gospel truth, and pray for it that it might be set right, and that the hearts of the people, being first turned unto the Lord, might be led to select from among themselves such as would rule in the fear of the Lord, and who would strengthen the government and the nation by the spreading of knowledge. In the light of such truths, they had abundant reason to thank God with their whole hearts for the means which had been adopted by our people, and sanctioned and encouraged by our government, for the enlightenment of the masses in the things pertaining to their spiritual as well as their temporal welfare. They had also reason to be thankful for a return to republican government; for, although it would have been imprudent to have made the acknowledgment during the years of the war that the republic had no existence, it was the fact, nevertheless; and whether it be palatable for belief or not, it cannot be denied that all the States are not now in the Union—they are not part and parcel of the republic so long as they are under martial law, and are without representatives in the councils of the nation. God grant that the day would soon arrive when our family of States would again be complete and indissoluble. Slavery, too, had died. Five years ago they would not have listened to the mention of that word—slavery—from the pulpit without making demonstrations of an unpleasant kind; many would have gotten up and left, slamming the doors after them as they went. Why was it that now they could sit so serenely and hear the announcement of the downfall of the accursed institution? Simply because their eyes had been opened to see the truth in its magnitude, and to see that God had been dealing with the nation and that in the wisdom of His plans he had deemed it best for that abomination to be dispelled from the nation. It made a very large difference in looking through a telescope, which end we looked through. If we looked through the large glass we would see things contracted into insignificance, but if we looked through the small end we would see the glory and the splendor of truth. Using our own self-sufficiency for too long a time had led us wrong, and now that we were looking at the operations of Providence with a sense of our littleness and weakness we could see, perhaps slowly, but more surely and truly. The American Union Commission had been doing a great work of usefulness in providing the wants of that class of our Southern fellow-citizens commonly known as the "poor whites." Thousands of them were in a starving condition, and had been relieved by the Union Commission. Schools had also been established on the same basis of our own public schools, and as education was the hope of the nation, so great good had been accomplished in that direction. The Winter now closing in upon us admonished us that a great work would have to be done, and the Commission must do it. He could make their hearts bleed with the naration of incidents which had come before the Commission, as well as by letters from persons holding official positions under the government. This Commission was the only body engaged in caring for the class of people with whom they were working. It was, therefore, an object upon which they could lavish their means, in the confidence that the gifts thus offered would accomplish the work which was going on so well, and which gave grand promise for the future.

A collection was taken up on behalf of the American Union Commission.

Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue—Dr. Raphall's.

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE NATION'S DELIVERANCE.

"The Lord giveth might unto his people."

At 12 o'clock the services were held in the vestry-room, which was filled with a respectable attendance and highly decorous body. Rev. Mr. KRAMER, minister to the congregation, having chaunted several psalms, Rev. Dr. RAPHALL rose and said: We meet here this day in obedience to the invitation of the President of these United States, who calls upon us to return thanks to Almighty God for the many favors he has vouchsafed to bestow upon us, and particularly for that greatest of all his favors, the return of peace to all our land. His call has been backed by all the Governors. The Governor of the State of New-York and the Mayor of our great city not only point out to us that signal blessing Peace, but also require us to join in heartfelt thanks to the Lord for the mercies he has shown us in granting us health, abundance and all other blessings. Thus, all who are in authority call upon us, each comes before us, each proclaims his feelings on the occasion, and each requires us to bow in thankful submission to the great and beneficent disposer of events. We, my friends, like all our fellow-citizens, readily, cheerfully, and with a willing heart, obey the call. Let us remember that while the summons of those whom we appoint to govern our city and State is of itself sufficient to raise our hearts to our God it receives a further and irresistible impulse from the pious exhortation of the President, the first of the kind which ever was issued. "Yes, we thank God for all his mercies; we thank him for health; we thank him for abundance; we thank him for the plenteous return with which he has rewarded our honest exertions; and lastly and principally, we thank him for that peace which once more and forever places our dear country foremost in his merciful regard. There is a verse in one of our Psalms, the twenty-ninth, which we sing every Sabbath day; but never, I am sure, have we greater cause than to-day to thank the Lord, and with heart and voice to proclaim:

"The Lord giveth might unto his people;
The Lord blesseth his people with peace."

Let us, my friends, devote our time to these heaven-inspired words, and while we return our thanks to our God let us pray to him that he may cleanse our souls from all selfish desires and purify our minds from all wrongful intentions, so that we may take these words to heart in a manner beseeming the sons of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob; that we may think of him and our country in a manner that beseems free citizens of the United States. 1. The Lord bestows might upon his people. The word used in our text is an adjective which, in a general sense, is applicable to the Lord and to the people. To the Lord it expresses glory and infinite perfection. To the people it expresses might, power and continued prosperity. And on the United States God does indeed in his mercy and favor bestow might and power. He grants them, he grants us continued prosperity; for these United States they stand alone in their glory. Russia, England, China may boast of their size, but which among them can show one continued track of land like our country? To the North we hail the British possessions. To the South we behold Mexico and the Gulf. To the East across the ocean we hold out the hand of fellowship to Europe, and to the West across the ocean we give cordial greeting to China and Japan. And within these lines we possess three and a half millions of square miles of soil, rich, productive and free! No land in the world is so constituted in all its parts as these United States. No land in the world can tell mankind with truth and honor as we can, "Here ye behold the people of God who in His bountiful regard he intends to be the first in the world." Yes, the first, the only nation who already possess and are sure to carry out God's favored intention. Already we number thirty millions, and what is that compared to the hosts which in His own good time are to throng our land? Ten times thirty millions can find abundant room in the United States. Ten times thirty millions is the number held out to us, and we look forward and thank him. And the products of our country above the soil and below it promise plenty to freemen who possess this bounteous land. Coal, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, platinum, and other ores in abundant quantities point to silver, aye, point to gold in amounts that satisfy the most greedy mind. And if from these riches beneath our busy feet we turn and look at the vast stores before us, what can more fully, what can more richly, what can more thankfully content us? Cotton, wool, peltries, wheat, corn, timber—in short, whatever the tongue can name or the mind suggest, are they not within our reach? Are they not ready for our use? And the country which produces all these fruits of nature is already so situated that by land and by sea, by railroads, by rivers, by canals, by the ocean, we are near each other, we are near the world. And these our shores are wholesome; no part of our land is unhealthy. Where the Missouri and Mississippi furnish 5,000 miles of road, the climate is salubrious. Along the Atlantic in the East and the Pacific in the West the air is such that wherever our citizens choose to fix their abodes, the heavens above and the earth below unite to welcome them. It is true that just now we are threatened by the cholera, that fatal disease which burst forth from the East Indies, and with rapid strides carries its havoc over the world; but, my friends, our Bible tells us to put our trust in the Lord; in the Lord let us confide, and with faithful hearts remain steady in our duty. 2. The Lord blesses his people with peace. You, my friends, as well as I, have in the last four years frequently joined our fellow-citizens in imploring our God to look down and have pity on us. You and I, and the millions who live in this land, have for four long years again and again prayed for mercy and implored the Lord of the Universe to put an end to the civil war that threatened ruin to our country, and at length the allmerciful heard us. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who, during these long years, had watched over the destinies of the commonwealth, at length stood victorious on the blood-stained ground of Richmond. But he was not permitted to proclaim peace to all the land. He died a martyred victim. He lives but in our memory. The man who after him bears sway over us completed what had been so truly finished. ANDREW JOHNSON, by the grace and bounty of God, has restored peace and union to the land; peace to the cottage, peace to the mansion, peace to the happy millions that dwell in our lands. It is true it was a painful sight; it is true it was a grievous crime; it is true it was nothing less than madness that first urged the South to rebel and wage war against the North. We have suffered much, but they have suffered still more; we weep over thousands slain, but they tens of thousands. Their wealth diminished, their hopes scanty, and their prospects uncertain, the South now claps her hands, and the voices of her children reach our ears with one mighty cry, Peace, oh, Peace! Yes, ruined South, we hear you, we pity you, we will relieve you. Our President promises you that your submission is not in vain; our Congress takes up the question, how is the Sruth to be relieved? our people tell you, have patience, all will be well. III. The Lord giveth light unto his people; the Lord blesseth his people with peace. I will not ask you, my friends, have you ever for an instant reflected, have you ever presented to the mind's eye the goodness of God, which enables us this day to thank him in the words of the text? You must have thought, you must have owned his great goodness. Yes, as many as you are, you must have felt, you must now even give glory to his holy name. I am now seventy years of age. I must be content with a grateful look at the coming glories; but you, my friends, your children, and your children's children, and my own, they will live to enjoy—they will, in zeal and thankfulness, extend the bounties of our God. Where I am content to see with a dim eye, you and they will behold, and grasp, and give thanks. The world and its glory is open to these United States; the men of the North and those of the South will join to develope them; the sons of the East and the sons of the West will unite to partake of them. We bless God to-day for he has given us peace. Our children, our descendants, hundreds of years hence, and when the events that moved us are forgotten, will thank God that he has made them citizens of the United States; will praise Him for the goodness with which he has crowned this favorite countey. It is true there are some difficulties remaining. We have a large debt, but we have a glorious country; we have a paper circulation, but we shall soon have coin to replace it. We require laws to condemn so foul a crime as that which attacked us, but we have a President, we have a Congress, we have a whole-souled people, they will take care of the future. We will return thanks for the present, and in order that you and I may do so, and offer our gratitude to the Lord of Hosts. The service concluded with prayer.

National Righteousness.

THE PORTUGUESE HEBREW CONGREGATION, SHEARITH ISRAEL, WEST NINETEENTH-STREET NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, &c."

The service commenced by the reading of an appropriate Psalm and prayer in English, after which the Rev. J. J. LYONS delivered the following:

Gratitude to God is the holiest offspring of religion, and charity is the greatest evidence of a nation's wisdom. The minister referred to the liberality that pervades the proclamation as a reflex of a good heart; it reads a lesson of charity to the people and affords an additional motive of thankfulness, because of the fitness of the man that Providence has chosen to be the head of this great and enlightened nation. For the past five years in this sanctuary we have sought the presence of God, made a confession, invoked His aid and asked His comfort, and we have not asked in vain. Dark indeed has been the road through which Providence has conducted us, but this is no time for desponding thoughts. No longer are we involved in the horrors of faction and strife. The cause of Liberty and Union has prevailed, and with joy unutterable do we hail the voice of the messenger of good tidings, bringing us peace and prosperity. Every dispensation of Providence, of good or evil, carries with it its corresponding duties, which are hope, fortitude and courage in time of affliction, gratitude, joy and goodness in time of enlargement. Most proper is it, therefore, this day, when we take a retrospect of our past trials and contrast them with our present prosperity for our own improvement, to institute the inquiry as to how we have conducted ourselves in the day of adversity, and how we conduct now that the blessings of peace are once again upon us. For the basis of this inquiry, the President himself has suggested in his proclamation appropriate text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." No history illustrates better this proverb than that of Israel. This people were great when they were good, but when they neglected God's holy laws, and observed no longer the wise teachings of their religion, they were insulted and condemned by all nations. Too truly were fulfilled the promises and warnings contained in the books of Moses, their law-giver and prophet. Equally so was it with the Roman Empire, which was at its highest as to its name, and greatest when it was so as to its virtue and justice. Nor is it otherwise at the present day. But recently, when the sin of treason and its kindred vices were rioting over our land, where then was to be found the respect or admiration of foreign nations?—where then was seen their love, their sympathy? Was it in the insolence with which some have defied our claims? Was it in the bold and daring attitude wherewith others have challenged our fixed doctrines? And now that the land uplifts its sacred brow once more in pride, mark ye the civility and cordiality that characterize their correspondence—mark their felicitations upon the return of peace—mark their show of confidence in the permanence and stability of our government, and say if righteousness does not exalt a nation and sin is not its reproach. True righteousness was shown in that tender regard toward God as the author of every blessing; it is evinced by the love of law and order, by the promotion of the general welfare of man, by the exercise of benevolence and mercy; it ignores all faction; it frowns upon all prejudices; it knows no distinction of race, creed or color. The sin of a people, on the other hand, consists in all that is opposed to justice and humanity, and is seen in their passions, in their extravagance in their unconquerable prejudices, in the intolerance of their social distinction, and the unkindness of one class of citizens toward another. The righteousness of this nation has been severely tested during its recent trials, and most nobly has it, by courage, endurance and sacrifice, which for ages to come authors will relate and poets sing, giving to the world the most substantial proofs of its greatness, its justice and its humanity. No longer can it be said of us that freedom is a mockery or liberty a lie, for "mercy and truth" at last "have met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other." If I am asked to what extent we as Hebrews have acquitted ourselves of our duty to our common country in her hour of trial, I turn with pride to the record of past events, for we have done no less than others. We, too, have offered life and property on the altar of patriotism; we, too, have struggled for the cause of law and order. The mothers and daughters in Israel, too, have worked day and night for the sick and wounded, while on the list of contributions the names of our bankers and merchants were not wanting. In the hour of trial our synagogues were among the first to display the banner of loyalty, while many the fervent prayer were there offered to the throne of mercy for the return of that peace which we this day hail with thankfulness of heart. Within these very walls have I myself invoked God's blessing upon the young men of my congregation on the day they were about to join the contest for liberty and justice. The battle-fields were sanctified with the blood of the Hebrews, the hospitals resounded with their groans; and this day, when around the festive board, we miss a friend nevermore to be seen on earth, or contemplate the shattered limb of a crippled brother, let these testify that we too have done our duty; that we, at the greatest sacrifice, have obeyed the law of our religion to seek the peace of that place wherein our lot is cast, in dispersion [illegible] for the thousandth time, establishing our claims to all the higher virtues that adorn man and constitute that righteousness which exalteth a nation in the estimation of all the world. Now that our struggle is over, our first duty is gratitude. The reverend gentleman then referred to the noble spectacle of a whole nation joining in one hallelujah of thankfulness for the return of peace, for the abundance of our crops, for our peaceable relations with foreign nations and from the preservation from the devouring pestilence. Those bounties of Heaven, he went on to say, should excite us not only to expressions of joy and gladness, but also to such acts of mercy most acceptable to God, and, above all, they should make us refrain from such sins that may bring reproach upon the country—among these, none so hideous, none so injurious as intolerance, particularly in a country like ours, so celebrated for its intelligence, so attractive to the oppressed of all nations for its boasted civil and religious liberty. It behoves me, therefore, on this festive day, when the entire people, without distinction of faith, are called upon to thank God for their common blessings, when the entire nation is asked to guard against the reproach of sinfulness, to raise the voice of warning against this sin. It is too frequently shown by many who professed to preach "peace on earth, and good will to all men," in their designs upon the civil and political rights of a class of their fellow-citizens whose very religion and morality they claim to be the basis of their own. It is shown by those who persist in holding up to scorn the religion of the Hebrews, whereas in no other instance the faith or sect of an accused is given. The tenacity with which we cling to our ancient faith is sufficient evidence that we are not ashamed of its name or its precepts—but the danger to the fair repute of this free and enlightened country whose liberality hitherto has exercised so beneficent an influence upon the bigotry of Europe, the common interest we all have, Hebrew and Gentile alike, in the cultivation of brotherly love and the exercise of kindly acts from man to man to point to this injustice as one of the sins that cannot fail to disgrace any nation. The reverend gentleman continued: As it is the nature of prosperity to fill the mind with self-complacency and make man forget his God and his duty, let us take heed and keep our souls diligently lest we forget the great things which God has done for us; let us show gratitude for our success by by a continued devotion to those high principles of truth and justice for which so much blood has been spilt, so many lives have sacrificed. Let us sustain the fair fame and credit of our government, the spirit of which has been proved to be freedom to all; its object, the welfare of all. Leaving justice in the in the hands of our Chief Executive with every confidence that it will be duly tempered with mercy. Let us in social life, by moderation and kindness, promote the return of harmony and good will. Let us carefully avoid every perversion of our success for base and selfish purposes, and thus show that there is peace within and peace without. Be ye found as heretofore among the foremost in every effort to promote benevolence and virtue, forget not this day the defenders of your liberty; forget not the maimed and wounded; forget not the widows and orphans; forget not the needy, from whatever cause or whatever faith, and thus show that yours is the genuine righteousness, taught by that true religion which

"Contains all creeds within its mighty span,
The love of God displayed in love of man."

After a powerful appeal in behalf of the distressed Hebrews in Palestine, this interesting service was concluded by the singing of the one hundred and fiftieth Psalm by the choir, under direction of Mr. J. J. LYONS, son of the Pastor.

The Christian's Relation to Government.

SERMON BY REV. D. P. HENDERSON AT THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

The services yesterday at the Church of the Disciples were very appropriate to the occasion. The audience was not very large, but intelligent, attention and appreciation. After a fervent prayer had been offered by the pastor, Rev. U. C. BREWER, Rev. D. P. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky., read from the ninth verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans to the seventh verse of the thirteenth chapter, and then remarked that what was there written was a lesson that could be more calmly surveyed more than a year ago, and yet it was of no more importance then than now. They could now more calmly and quietly study and dispassionately examine and appreciate the truth, so as to profit by it, than they could a year ago. The instruction there contained was wanted, and it was the duty of every Christian to study and ascertain what were the relations which he sustained to the human government under which he lived. Not only was it his duty, but it was his interest, his wisdom, his happiness to know his duty to those who were in authority, and who guarded and administered the government; and the Apostle Paul, in writing to Timothy, taught the prayer that was to be offered in their behalf, which was, that supplication be made for all men, and for all that were in authority, for it was a good and acceptable thing in the sight of God. Having ascertained our duty and the law of God concerning us, in reference to those in authority and our own participation in the interests of the government, we then would exert an influence and a power in the propagation of truth and purity which we never could without. By so doing we would escape the odium that is attached to so many at present. He had not the slightest sympathy in his heart for carrying the politics of any country into the pulpit, and he believed it to be beneath the dignity of a Christian for men to so far condescend below the elevation on which they were placed by their profession. It was a disgrace to the pulpit, and it multiplied infidelity all over the land; for a people so excitable and under the influence of prejudice as we were, would soon become estranged and violent in their feelings, and thus their Christian fellowship would soon be destroyed. Now what was his duty as a citizen to the government under which he lived? He went to the Scriptures for an answer; and when from them he heard it, he could keep in the line of his duty. The cause required the Christian to stand up for the truth and to breast the storm of prejudice, come from whence it might. As Christians, in the maintenance of our holy religion, and in intercourse with each other and with our enemies, we must be consistent with the teachings of the Scriptures; we must recompense no man evil for good; prove ourselves honest in the sight of all, and if it be possible live pleasantly with all men. God had made provision for the maintenance of one's own life, that of his family, his property, and of his self-respect. He had also provided a power to avenge his people—a sword to punish the wicked—and he pointed them to that power to maintain the rights and privileges guaranteed to his children. Vengeance was His, and He would repay and make an agency for the punishment of evil doers; therefore, if thy neighbor be hungry, feed him, or thirsty, give him drink, for by so doing coals of fire would be heaped upon his head. Let every soul be subject to the power of God, for there was no power but that of God—no power but that ordained of God; and the time had never been when He had not recognized the existence and authority of human government. Whosoever, therefore, resisted the power resisted the ordinance of God, and those that resisted should receive themselves damnation. The ruler was the minister of God and the avenger to execute wrath to them that do evil; wherefore we must be subject not only for wrath but for conscience sake. We did not fully understand the Scriptures, and this was the reason why we blended politics with the Word of God. The Scriptures had been ignored altogether—wholly and absolutely cast aside—by men who pretended to be Christians and to follow the Lord Jesus Christ. If these passages were not true, then no scripture was true; and if not universal, then nothing was universal, and we might as well close the book forever and give ourselves over to the hardness of our heart. He was not speaking where there were nothing but idolaters and barbarians, but of our own government where every blessing had been meted out to its people; where every man was a king and sovereign; where he was lord of his own castle, planted his own wine, and out of his own figs, and where he was permitted to breathe the air, and with that air, the liberty to engage in the race among his fellow men for distinction and honor. We were not only to pray for those in authority, but to obey them, and that was the reason for his cheerfully meeting the audience that day, which the President of the United States had set apart as a day of thanksgiving; and he joined his fellow men under the proclamation, and that with pleasure, as it came from his master. The Apostle Paul recognized the reign of Nero, the wickedest wretch that ever lived as a government, and the people of this country had learned for the next hundred years that it was better to submit for the Lord's sake than to undertake to destroy what the people had set up. He had no simple sentimentalism in his heart as that a man sitting on the bench should not pronounce the sentence of death upon only one guilty of crime, and God had said to Moses, and this saying would never be repealed while the world lasts, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." If the Sheriff could hang one man he could hang one million. His authority came from the government, the law. Where would this city have been when the mighty mob swept over it, had it not been for the strong arm of force, and the law which commanded it. It was the duty of every citizen to put down disorder, and it was the duty of Christians to do it, but not with vengeance. He was opposed to war. He had no war in his heart. He loved peace; but what went before peace? Purity was first, and peace came afterward. He looked upon rebellion against a government as a sin. His privilege was to submit or leave the country, and if he could not leave he must submit, be the consequences what they might. It was sectarianism that taught rebellion against the government of God. Children who heard such preaching rather smiled upon the creed and practised the customs until they thought their fathers only were right. What did these teachers preach? You might go and hear one sometimes, but how much gospel did he preach? Not a particle. It was some political philosophy that you would hear; but there was nothing of Jesus, no gospel, nothing to draw the heart of the sinner to God. He pitied them from his soul who based the noble profession of Jesus upon the petit sectual politician, and thus carry it into the house of God. It was natural for one to leave the land of his birth. Paul loved his native country. He loved the people of the South as he loved no other people, and as he expected to love no other. He was born with them, his blood was scattered all over the South, and he had warned them against what they were doing when before they attempted it, and told them what destruction they would bring upon their heads. He loved his native State and he hoped never to disgrace it, and yet he wept over its course. Would to God that she had freed herself from the terrible yoke of slavery. He rejoiced in the freedom of the South. The slaves were practically made made free in his own State. What it would please God to do with them he did not know. The people must, in their wisdom, determine how far rights must be given them; but with that question he had nothing to do. He had been severely criticised since he had been here, but the spirit prompting it was a wrong one. You could not be too mild, meek, condescending. If there was a difference of opinion on any subject and information was wanted the way was to sit down and talk it over like gentlemen, Christian gentlemen, talk kindly and affectionately, for nothing could be accomplished in any other way.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

A Valuable Paper for Reference and Preservation.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, which is published this morning, has a four-page supplement, and contains President JOHNSON's Message and the accompanying documents.

Amusements this Evening

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, L'AFRICANE: Characters by Mme. Carozzi Zucchi, Mlle. Ortolani, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, Signor Antonucci, Signor Lorini, Signor Barili, Herr Reichardt. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
4th-av. and 23d-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Sixth Annual Exhibition of PAINTINGS and STATUARY of the Society.

DERBY ART GALLERY.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Huntington's REPUBLICAN COURT, or, Mrs. Washington's Reception Day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAMON. Characters by Forrest, J. McCullough, J. W. Collier, Messrs. Ralston, Holmes, Nunan; Misses Farren, Agnes Perry, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOST IN LONDON: Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, J. C. Williamson, Browne, Pope, Graham and Ward, Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Mary Barrett and Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa [illegible] and Kate Newton.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE OCTOROON; or, Life in Louisiana: Characters by Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Chas. Walcot, Jr., John Dyott, J. H. Hanley, Andrews, Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. C. Walcot, Kate Morton, Miss Andrews and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GEO. BARRINGTON—THREE CRACKSMEN—THE WAR IN CHINA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7 o'clock, SINBAD THE SAILOR; or, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS: Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring. And a capital drama.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, TRIALS OF LIFE: Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SAM: Principal characters by Messrs. Chanfrau, Parslee, and others; and Miss Olive Logan.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY and a FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM by the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Bryant's NEW STUMP SPEECH, THE PAWNBROKERS, and a variety of Ethiopian performances.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day was observed yesterday in Washington by all classes with the usual religious services and social enjoyments. No business was transacted by the general or municipal governments. The President and family attended St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, Rev. JOHN B. BUTLER, pastor, who delivered a discourse "On the healing of the nations," from Moses, chap. vi., verse 1: "Come and let us return unto the Lord, for he hath torn and will heal us. He hath smitten and He will bind us up."

The Charleston *Courier* contains the intelligence that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT left that city for Savannah on the 3d inst., intending to stop at Hilton Head, for a personal inspection of that post. Unless sooner recalled by orders from Washington, Gen. GRANT will extend his trip to the Rio Grande, Texas, and return by way of St. Louis, Mo. During the reception at Charleston Gen. GRANT expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the general good feeling, spirit and disposition which he had observed along his route, evinced by the Southern people toward the government, and their cheerful adaptation to the new order of affairs.

The new Commissioners, Major-Gen. CURTIS, Col. SIMPSON, United States Engineer Corps, and PRESCOTT SMITH, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, appointed by the President to examine the recently opened sections of the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas, report the road completed for sixty miles from its eastern terminus, Wyandotte. The first forty miles were accepted by the Government some two months ago. The portion just examined, the third section of twenty miles, is said to be a better road than the first forty miles. This company is about building a branch railroad from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and expect to have their main line completed to Fort Riley, one hundred and thirty-six miles from Wyandotte, by July next. The Leavenworth branch will be finished by the 1st of May. There is now a continuous line of railroad from the capital of the Union to the capital of Kansas, about 1,300 miles.

The railroads in Florida did not suffer much damage during the war, in comparison to other Southern roads. The Pensacola and Georgia road is in fair running order from Quincy to Lake City. The cars are running tri-weekly. On the Central road the cars make their weekly trips between Lake City and Jacksonville. The Florida Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, it is expected, will be in operation by the 1st of January. The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad runs no further west than Quincy, although it is hoped it will be completed before long to the Chattahoochee.

The returns from the election in Colorado indicate with certainty the election of WILLIAM GILPIN as Governor; GEO. M. CHILLCOTT, member of Congress; Col. GEORGE M. SHOUP, Lieutenant-Governor; U. B. HOLLOWAY, Attorney-General, and Messrs. GORSLINE, BRADFORD and BERKLEY, Supreme Judges. Mr. GILPIN was once a citizen of Missouri, residing in Jackson County. He is a man of ability, and will be remembered as the author of a series of letters published some few years before the war, on the resources of the West and the trade of the Plains.

Last night two Treasury Department detectives, Messrs. BRUSH and BORCE, arrested GEORGE FORRESTER, an alleged seller of spurious currency. Chief-Detective LOWELL had so adroitly arranged the trap, that the prisoner was in the act of selling a quantity of the stuff, representing $300, to a disguised United States Detective, sent to him for that purpose, at a house in Bleecker-street. The counterfeits were 25 and 50 cent stamps, well executed. FORRESTER was fully committed by Commissioner BETTS.

The New-Orleans papers report that the work of rebuilding and repairing the levees of the Mississippi is fairly and effectively under way. Major-Gen. [illegible] has offered additional and very material [illegible]. Instead of the 200 wheelbarrows before tendered, he has signified his willingness to furnish 500 more wheelbarrows, 5,000 shovels and 4,000 spades, with 10,000 shovels still in reserve, which can be had if actually necessary.

From the best information we can obtain, there is very little cotton in the country. Here and there may be found a lot which is held by men who can afford to wait for higher prices. The cotton trade will soon close on Red River, and indeed throughout the Southern States, and spinners must look to India, China and Egypt for the next twelve months. The prospect of raising a cotton crop next year by the labor of free negroes is very gloomy.

A report submitted to the Annual Conference of the Georgia Methodist Church, lately convened at Macon, showed that the Methodist book and publication interest had lost $90,000 by the failure of Confederate currency.

The Galveston *Bulletin* has the following: "We are advised that a colony is being organized in Dutchess County, New-York, designed to settle in Texas, for the purpose of engaging in wool-growing and agricultural pursuits."

Official reports, just published, shows that in Northern and Northwestern Arkansas there are 100,000 individuals (widows, orphans, decrepid people, old and young,) who have been left entirely destitute by the war.

The authorities of the Catholic Church are very explicit in their condemnation of the Fenians. Bishop DAGGON, of Chicago, has instructed the clergy to refuse Christian burial to such of them as die in membership with that society.

A pistol shot, fired by a Boston barkeeper, on Wednesday night, at a man with whom he was quarreling, instantly killed a young man who was walking on the opposite side of the street. The barkeeper was arrested.

A construction train on the Oswego and Rome Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday morning. A brakeman was instantly killed and several workmen were severely wounded.

It is reported that 10,000 bales of cotton have been stolen recently along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Government officers are investigating the matter.

The bill removing from colored persons the disability to testify in courts of justice, now before the Indiana Legislature, has passed to its second reading.

The Boston *Journal* learns that Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE was baptized and confirmed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Concord, N. H., last Sabbath.

San Francisco was visited on the 6th inst. with another slight shock of earthquake. No damage was done.

The mails of the *Hibernian* reached this city last night. A dispatch from Halifax says there were no signs of the *Asia*, now due at that port.

Gen. GRANT reached Augusta, Ga., on the 6th inst., and was to leave the next day for Atlanta.

Advices from Nebraska indicate that the people desire to see Nebraska organized as a State.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed yesterday at Poughkeepsie.

LOCAL NEWS.

Officer MCCUDDEN, of the Court of General Sessions, who was shot on Wednesday afternoon by PATRICK DWYER, a barkeeper, in the porter-house corner of Broome and Marion streets, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from the result of his injuries. An inquest will be held to-day.

Residents in the Twentieth Ward who desire THE TIMES, or any other paper or periodical, will find anything they may want at REDPATH's News Depot, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

The State of the Country.

The official review of the condition and relations of the country, which has just been furnished by the President and the heads of the various departments and bureaus, is eminently satisfactory upon the whole. The influence of the reports is already seen in the increase of public confidence and the strengthening of national securities. In such documents as the Message, the Treasury Report, the War and Navy Reports, or any of the official reports, there is little temptation to misrepresentation of any kind. There is nothing gained by rose-coloring, or by attempting to obtain popular belief for statements that are not founded upon fact, and in accordance with the true condition. The character of the parties responsible for the statements forbids it; and, if this were not the case, the fact that by the working of our institutions the truth upon all public matters is quickly revealed by time and inquiry, would prevent it. Yet we believe that every report given to the public has, in its special line, made a more favorable exhibit than was looked for, except by those who are both conservative and sanguine.

There were three great subjects of national concern about which there was some anxiety before the publication of the message and reports: Firstly, the attitude of the government toward the States lately in revolt; secondly, the condition and prospects of the Treasury and the financial purposes of the Secretary and of Congress; thirdly, the foreign relations of our government. Upon the first of these topics it was the part and duty of the President, exclusively, to speak to Congress and the people; and there has been less dissent, throughout the country, from what he has said and proposed, than there could have been from any other propositions or sayings emanating from the same quarter. He does not pronounce his own plans and methods for reconstructing the Union perfect and final; he makes no effort to force those plans upon Congress; he has made no attempt to force into Congress the members elected, under his plan, from any of the Southern States. On the other hand, he goes off after no novel schemes or new lights. He simply discusses the whole matter from his point of vantage and advantage, giving it such elucidation as is in his power, and exhibiting throughout a spirit of concession and magnanimity such as, in itself, must go far toward the solution of the great and difficult problem—especially if it is approached by Congress in a like spirit. He gives an encouraging view of the present situation, while he entertains the most hopeful ideas for the future. In short, in all that is put forward in the message, touching the Southern States and the vital question of reconstruction, there are exhibited such large statesmanship and large-mindedness, as to satisfy the country that so far as the power of the President goes, we shall move forward to the consummation of political unity in a way at once safe and speedy.

Both President JOHNSON and Secretary MCCULLOCH give earnest attention to the all-important subject of our national finances—the President in a brief but admirable paragraph, and the Secretary in a comprehensive, detailed, conservative, intelligent, and eminently strong and hopeful way. The discussions of the Secretary show that he is neither a novice, a revolutionist nor a hobbyist in finance—that he neither indorses the crazy theory of a "national blessing" regarding the debt, nor is in love with a vast and irredeemable paper currency, because he has been and is compelled to administer his department under the existence of such a currency.

He would presently diminish the debt, and ultimately liquidate it entirely, and he would presently diminish the currency and in season bring it back to the specie standard. If his theoretical views are sound and safe, the practical exhibit he is able to make is strong and invigorating, and the measures he suggests are salutary and simple. He corrects many of the exaggerations which have been afloat, makes a lucid statement of hopeful facts as to the present condition, and looks forward to such a prospective regulation of revenue and expenditure as will secure a perfectly healthy condition of the finances and a great diminution of taxation. We do not wonder that this report has had such an excellent effect; for it proves to a demonstration the truth of the President's remark, "that as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war thought to be beyond the control of any government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations."

Upon the other great subject of national interest—our foreign relations—there is such a unanimity of sentiment and such proofs of its practical reality, in the President's message and throughout all the reports of the various departments—there is such pacific, yet high-toned indications of our policy, and such correspondingly pacific lines of action adopted on all hands, as to show beyond doubt, that if our relations are not perfectly amicable with all the Powers of the world, neither are they in such a condition as to portend hostilities with any of them; and moreover, that it is not the purpose of our government to invite or find pretexts for war, or encourage its spirit among the people. On these points the agreement throughout the official reports is striking. The President gives the pacific key-note in his message, where, in discussing our foreign relations, he takes ground at once worthy of the republic and appropriate to its present condition. The Secretary of War sustains it in his report, where he announces the reduction of the army to fifty thousand troops, and puts the estimate of military expenses for the next fiscal year at less than thirty-four millions of dollars. It is sustained by the Secretary of the Navy, who tells of the diminution of our naval forces and the establishment of our foreign squadrons at about the ante-war magnitude. It is sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury, who makes all his estimates and calculations upon the basis of the maintenance of peace. And even in the report of the Postmaster-General, there are like indications, as where he announces the contracts for ocean steamship mail service to China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands, as well as the opening of the new service to Brazil; and further, where he urges upon Congress the propriety of giving minor mail subsidies to sailing merchantmen to a large number of foreign ports not accessible by steamships—facts clearly indicating his faith in the future pacific relations of our government with the nations of both hemispheres. Thus, upon all the great subjects of present national concern—the question of reconstruction, the financial question, and the question of foreign relations—the official documents of the day speak in a way that gives ground for entertaining the faith that the course of the country is toward domestic pacification and honor and international peace.

Offences in the Navy-Yard.

We spoke some time since of a case arising in Brooklyn in which the question was brought before the United States courts there, whether there was any punishment provided for certain classes of offences when committed in the navy-yards, custom-houses, forts and light-houses of the United States. It came up on a motion to quash an indictment brought in against a man named DONLAN for an assault with intent to kill committed in the Navy-yard. The argument was that the act of Congress of 1825, which provides that "if any offence shall be committed in any of the places aforesaid, the punishment of which offence is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon a conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to and receive the same punishment" as is provided for the offence by the laws of the State—had not created any such acts offences, as were not offences before by United States law, but merely had provided for punishments where none such had been previously provided for.

The effect of this construction would be, as we showed, to make requisite new legislation at the hands of Congress without delay, as it would leave the places ceded to the United States as asylums for criminals, for there were very many offences which were not made such by the statutes of the United States, unless that act of 1825 provided for them.

The question, however, is put at rest for the present by the decision of the court denying the motion to quash. The court holds that that act of 1825 does do exactly what, as appears by the Congressional debates, it was intended to do, viz., to declare that all such acts as were offences under the laws of the States, were also offences under the laws of the United States, if committed in the Navy-yards, &c., and liable to the same punishment.

It seemed to us quite remarkable if this question had never received a judicial determination before, and it appears that it had been substantially decided long ago by the Supreme Court, and had been brought up before the Judges in this circuit several times, and always with the same result.

This renewed decision of the question will put it at rest again for a long period; but we presume that, after years have gone by, some one will raise it again, and the same round will have to be gone over.

The Renovation of Old Virginia—Working for a Living.

The Richmond *Whig* is setting before the young gentlemen of Virginia most excellent arguments why they should go to work, and thereby earn an honorable livelihood, instead of spending their lives in those pastimes and indulgences to which many of the youthful chevaliers of the South have been accustomed. It urges their attention especially to agricultural pursuits, which we think is good advice under the circumstances. It tells us that there are young men now at work on Virginia farms who never before performed a day's labor, and that many of the young Virginians who for four years handled the sword are now handling the plow. If all of this class in Virginia, uniting with the older white males, and with such freedmen or foreign laborers as can be employed, go to work and exert themselves as industriously with the plow and hoe as they did with the sword and musket, they can make as much out of a small surface well cultivated as was heretofore made out of a large surface carelessly tilled; for, under their skillful and energetic labor, the lands will, in proportion, yield far more than they yielded under the slovenly cultivation of slaves.

The *Whig* favors the system of small farms for Virginia; and after the Richmond fashion, enforces its argument with classical precedent and Roman illustration. "That lust for large landed estates, which prevailed universally in Virginia, was a prejudice, or an ambition, that we hope to see yield and give way before the imperious exigencies that impend over us. It is a social and industrial necessity that it shall so yield. Otherwise, the vast productive capacity of the State will continue undeveloped, and the wealth and influence that properly pertain to Virginia will be lost."

Hungarian Politics—The Advocates of Constitutional Reform.

We have some late news from Hungary, which reveals an important turning point in the course of politics in that country.

It should be remembered by our readers that there are at least three parties in Hungary—the extreme Liberal, who aim at the entire separation of their country from Austria; the extreme Conservative, who will consent to an absorption of it in the Empire; and the Medium Liberal, headed by DEAK, who, seeing the uselessness of an armed struggle with Austria, are ready to consent to a modified independence of Hungary, though still retaining the union with the Empire, somewhat on the same basis as it formerly existed, and perhaps corresponding to the well-known union of Hanover with England. This party, containing the greatest talent and most influential persons of the country, have recently held a meeting at the house of Baron Eotvos, and, as we would call it, drawn up a "platform." They demand that the ancient constitutional rights of Hungary continue to form the basis of all further negotiations between Austria and Hungary. That is, they claim the independence of their country, under what is called a "personal union," as the foundation for all political and financial arrangements. They also demand that Hungary, Sclavonia and Croatia form one kingdom, as they did before 1849, and that this kingdom have a responsible government of ministers and a constitutional parliament.

Knowing the immense importance to their liberties of their local bodies of administration, which correspond almost to our States, they require the reëstablishment of the *comitats*, (or counties,) as they were confirmed and enlarged by the Parliament of 1848. This measure brings in the great majority of the peasants as voters for local authorities and for elections to Parliament. They also take the constitutional ground that measures for conducting the Hungarian Administration will only be granted on condition that the government render an account to the country, and remain responsible for the employment of the funds voted.

This platform is certainly as liberal and constitutional a basis for a party as could be desired. It is not revolutionary, and, at the same time, if successful, it secures the practical independence and development of Hungary. It not improbably, after a course of years, might end in absorbing Austria in Hungary, and making the latter what she ought to be—the head of the empire. In effect, it will render Hungary a constitutional monarchy, with a responsible ministry, a separate treasury and administration, a Parliament elected by very general suffrage, and her old system of municipal and local administration, (which was her greatest constitutional treasure.) The outlying provinces, which were portions of her domain, and which ought to be united with her, will form self-governing portions of the kingdom. She will, without doubt, contribute in a constitutional way toward the debt of the empire and the filling up of the army. Her head will be the Emperor of Austria, who will be also King of Hungary. If this new policy be successful, it will strike a blow at the whole system of despotic rule which the Austrian Government for so many years has been trying to build up. The great object of Vienna has always been to completely absorb the Magyar Kingdom into the empire, to do away with separate administration and taxation, to substitute Austrian money, police, literature and schools for the Hungarian, to break up the *comitats*, (the cradle of Hungarian liberties,) to divide the Magyars from the Sclavonians, Wallachs and Croats, and through division to control, and even to do away with, the Hungarian Protestant Church.

All this must be given up, if the Deak party succeed. Hungary will be united, independent in administration, constitutionally governed, with her own local administration, her own schools and churches and police. It will be, in fact, a revolution, made without blood; a victory for constitutional government without a shot being fired. It will be the triumph of ideas. It shows the path in which, in future, the liberal progress in Europe must be made; not over burned cities, and barricades, and bloody battle-fields, but through votes, and journals, and meetings and parties. Austria has yielded—or will yield—because her financial necessities compelled her to consult the will of the people. And the people, taught by experience, did not demand impracticable things, but sought for liberty in constitutional paths. Not only will Austria submit to Hungary in this matter of independent administration, but she will, in time, submit in more important matters; she will learn of her the virtue and power of a constitutional government—the skill in parliamentary life, the local self-government and the control over her governors which were the glories of Hungary in the past, and will continue to be in the future. Austria herself may become a constitutional and liberal government, and the abuses of ages be corrected without a drop of blood being shed or a shot being fired.

TEMPERANCE.—The Fall River *News* seems to be greatly charmed with our recent remarks in favor of temperance. But yet it argues that reasoning in favor of temperance is of little avail; it would establish teetotalism by *fighting* with bayonets, guns and cannon. In violently intemperate language, it remarks:

> "Twenty-five years ago we said that slavery would never be abolished but in a sea of blood, and we have far greater reason to take the same position with respect to the rum slavery, rooted and grounded as it is, into the very soul and body of our social system. At present we know but little of its hellish nature, but when, like African slavery, it is driven into a corner, then will the red hand of its strength be felt. The assassin's knife and the midnight torch will break the slumbers of a world. There was a time when Southern slavery could have been abolished without blood, but God's day of opportunity was neglected, and the day of vengeance came. There was a time—there may still be time—to abolish the rum horror; will it be done? Our fears are stronger than our hopes. There is but one way to make the wolf give up the prey that is between his teeth. It is not done by forbearance, nor soft words of remonstrance, but by a sterner logic that ferocity itself will understand."

Are we to understand from all this "red-handed" rhetoric that they are projecting another bloody war up in Massachusetts?—a war against all who uphold the use of whisky, rum, gin, brandy, beer or wine? We do not see that it could be effective. We do not see that the government could prosecute it. We do not see that an army of soldiers could be raised to wage it. We do not see how even GRANT's flank movements could amount to much in it. The means that were used to overthrow the evil of slavery could not be used to overthrow the evil of intemperance. The bonds that bound four millions of men in slavery could be cut by a sweep of the sword, but the same weapon would be powerless against the bonds voluntarily assumed and determinedly worn by our half million of intemperates—unless, indeed, it were applied to all their throats; and even this latter expedient would only be successful in clearing off one year's crop of rum's bondsmen. The fact is that with intemperance, as with other deep-seated personal or social evils, reason and argument are not only the proper weapons, but are very effective ones—as may be seen by the immense growth of temperance habits, both in this country and England, within the last half century—all of which has been brought about peacefully and without any such carnal war as is thought necessary by the sanguinary teetotaler of Fall River.

The Literary Merits of Gen. Grant's Report.

We have never had so good an opportunity of studying the minor characteristics of the Lieutenant-General as since the publication of his official report. This document, so full of transcendent interest as a history of the great events of our tremendous struggle by the master combatant in the conflict, possesses an independent value as an exponent of the character of the writer. Gen. GRANT's persistent reticence has heretofore precluded any criticism upon his style, and we have been unable to verify in his case the saying, that "the style is the man." His report, while well written from beginning to end, is devoid of adornment, and naked of rhetorical flourishes. Certain sentences, forms of expression, brief phrases, or even single words, mark an individuality which we shall soon learn to characterize as among the peculiarities of Gen. GRANT, and identify the man with the style.

How apt is the description of the relation of the Union armies to each other when he first took command.

He says he found them "like a balky team, no two ever pulling together."

The policy of his great campaigns is summed up in a few words:

"To hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources until by mere attrition, if in no other way there should be nothing left to him but submission." Gen. SHERIDAN lays before him his plan of the Shenandoah campaign, and the Commander-in-Chief sees that there were but "two words of instruction necessary—*Go in!*"

He adds further on that "he has never since deemed it necessary to visit Gen. SHERIDAN before giving him orders." To Gen. SHERMAN he writes just before the surrender of LEE: "Rebel armies now are the only strategic points to strike at." Every one who has taken any interest in the war will read this paper for themselves.

It is full of pithy condensations of fact. It is pointed in condemnation of some of our Generals, and although the logic of events is the best vindication of the policy that ended the war, the report is thoroughly logical where the General thinks it needful to vindicate himself. As a contribution to history it is, of course, invaluable; but its literary features render it an especially interesting document to the admirers of Gen. GRANT. They will contrast it with "octavo reports" from other commanders, and learn that success has not deprived their hero of the graceful attribute of modesty which is eminently a part of his character.

ROMANCING BY AN ENGLISH LETTER-WRITER.—The London *Times*, of Nov. 23, contains a letter from Winchester, Va., from the pen of "our own correspondent." The utter desolation of the Shenandoah Valley, and the wretchedness and misery of its inhabitants, are vividly and powerfully described; but the writer has permitted himself to be betrayed into statements regarding events of the war which would better suit the pages of a fiery Southern romance than the columns of the London *Times*. In his description of the last great battle of Winchester, he informs his readers that a rebel army, consisting of only 8,500 infantry and 2,500 cavalry, engaged a Union force of 40,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry, from sunrise to sunset, almost winning the day, and inflicting on them a loss of more than 12,000 men! As if conscious that these figures are rather startling, and can hardly be kept in face by the statistics of ordinary battles, he kindly tells us how this great feat of arms was accomplished. A line of rebel skirmishers charged a *division* of Union cavalry up hill, and drove them back in disorder! The redoubtable HARRY GILMOR, single-handed, surprised and captured a body of eighty-five Union cavalry! But the most astounding event of the day was the surrender of a whole Connecticut regiment, numbering 800 men ("Our Own" is very precise in his figures, as it is well to be in narrating such wonderful deeds) to a single rebel orderly, who rode unexpectedly among them and actually bamboozled their Colonel into the belief that he was surrounded by a large force of ferocious rebels, eagerly waiting the signal to go in and "chaw him up." The 800 men were thereupon unconditionally surrendered to this smart young orderly and marched off to the rebel lines.

Is it possible that the sensible and accomplished correspondent of the London *Times* believed the absurd stories he was serving up, or was it only necessary to his purpose that they should be believed in England? He says the valley is full of stories such as these, and that in recounting them the people half forget their disasters. We dare say this is true, but we should scarcely expect to find these silly exaggerations detailed as veritable facts of history in the columns of the leading newspaper of Europe.

SOUTHERN APPREHENSIONS CONCERNING THE NEGROES.—A couple of months back, great apprehensions existed throughout the Southern States of troubles with the negroes at the close of the year, or about Christmas. It was always customary in former years to give the slaves a long holiday from Christmas to New Year. The country slaves came into town, and the town slaves "carried on" highly with their country cousins. Notwithstanding the apparent freedom, however, all of them were always under strict surveillance, and it was customary in many places to increase the "patrol," and treat offenders with the greatest severity. We suppose the recent fear of outbreak was partly owing to the fact that the old precautions are now impracticable, and from a belief that the negro troops would side with their black brethren in case of any difficulty. It was also observed that the negroes generally refused to enter into any contracts for labor that extended beyond Christmas; and this circumstance induced a suspicion that they had dangerous fancies in their heads, which might take dangerous forms at the time referred to.

But, even though the Jamaica insurrection has taken place in the meantime, there has been a great abatement in the apprehensions that for a period existed in the South—at least so we infer from reading our recent Southern exchanges. As the time of fancied danger approaches, the danger itself disappears. We believe that our military authorities, warned by the Jamaica affair, have been making inquiries into the matter, and the result is reported to be that there is no ground for any apprehension whatever.

SENTIMENTS OF SOUTHERN MEN.—We publish this morning a letter from THOS. L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, on the condition and sentiments of the people of that State. It will be read with interest, as it is mainly from such statements of her most prominent and responsible men that the real political condition of the South can be learned. Mr. CLINGMAN was originally a Whig, and for some years a member of the House of Representatives. After the adoption of the Compromise Measures of 1850 he became a Democrat, and was holding his seat as a Democratic Senator in Congress when the rebellion broke out. He was always a zealous advocate of the interests of slavery, and served in the rebel army during the war. In one of the later engagements of the contest, he was wounded in the foot, and is still lame. His statement of the manner in which the country was led into the war, through the efforts of minorities in both sections, is interesting, both as history and as a warning.

THE FENIAN EXCHEQUER.—The members o the Fenian Senate, whose sessions are held at No. 734 Broadway, in this city, formally notified the public through our columns yesterday that there are financial irregularities in the financial department of the Irish Republican Government in Union-square, involving frauds to the amount of $68,000. We know nothing of the facts beyond what is averred in the published statement. It strikes us as being a little too early in the history of the new republic to have the supreme legislative body thus laying charges of corruption at the doors of the Executive. Meanwhile, the public are cautioned by the ten distinguished gentlemen constituting the Fenian Senate not to buy the bonds of the Irish Republic now in the market, as the issue thus far is fraudulent. The public will probably be warned accordingly, and manage to restrain its impatience to get an interest in these securities, until all the formalities of legislation have been gone through. There will, we dare say, be a fair chance of competition for the stock presented to capitalists at the proper time. As yet the Senate have not confirmed the President's nomination of a Comptroller. And it must be apparent that, until this is done, the stock cannot possibly be put on the market in legal form. We can only recommend those who are waiting to invest to wait *patiently*.

THE SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—We have never known the Southern newspapers to give such proofs of ability and prosperity as they do at this time. They have more freedom, more scope, more variety, more vigor, than formerly. Before the war, they were occupied almost exclusively in the discussion of one dismal subject—slavery—defending its character and workings, denouncing its assailants, and struggling for its extension. The argument was of course all on one side—no one dared to open his lips on the other, under penalty of being ridden on a rail, tarred and feathered, or summarily hung to a tree. But now the journals of New-Orleans, Memphis, Richmond, and the other chief cities of the South, engage without restraint in the discussion of every side of every topic of human interest, whether it refer to political and social reorganization, to the re-formation of industry, to the extension of education among the races, or to any other subject of moral or material interest. They are consequently doing a vast benefit to the Southern people, in preparing the way for the new order of things. Some few of these journals, we are sorry to say, take a pessimist view of everything, and thereby foster discontent and retard legitimate progress. But they are limited in numbers and influence. And on the whole, we would say, that if the future of the South realizes present prospects, it will be largely owing to the influence of its free press.

THE FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.—The special message of Gov. HUMPHREYS to the Legislature of Mississippi affords a curious illustration of the workings of the new system upon the minds of a class, and perhaps a majority, of the Southern people. Like Fluellen, they "eat, but eke they swear." The recommendations of the Governor in regard to the freed slaves are sensible and practical, but he makes them with a wry face and a bad grace. He accepts the abolition of slavery fully and without reserve; but he cannot avoid saying that it is done "under the pressure of Federal bayonets." He acknowledges the justice and necessity of admitting negroes to testify in courts of law; but he evidently deems it a very *hard* necessity from which he would be glad to escape if he could. He recommends legislation to encourage the negro in industry and in the general improvement of his condition, but he seeks to throw the whole burden of supporting the freedmen who are incapable or indolent upon those who are not. Why should not *all* the people of the State support all their vagrants, whether black or white? There is no justice in making one class of blacks support another class. The burden should rest equally upon all the population.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING.—The peculiar interest which attached to yesterday's celebration on account of its being the expression of national rejoicing at the return of peace, prompted us to devote all our available space this morning to reports of the religious services in commemoration of the festival. The sermons which we publish to-day will be read with great interest, presenting as they do from the religious stand-point the various causes for rejoicing, and discussing the questions of public policy now agitating the nation. We are compelled to withhold several admirable and eloquent discourses—among others those of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG's, of the University-place Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. ADLER's, of the Twelfth-street Synagogue—which, however, we hope to give in Sunday's issue.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 6.

Gen. GRANT and staff arrived here to-day, and will leave for Atlanta to-morrow.

LAST HOURS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Party Ceases to be Democratic—Idea of the Democratic Party—Its Recent History—The Mode of its Death—Possible Course of the Federalists—Parties Should be Founded on Principles.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1865.

The history of parties (when disconnected from the mere struggle for office) is, in all free countries, a history of the progress of human opinions. The history of opinions is, in turn, the history of civilization. Disregarding, then, the petty tactics and miserable selfishness of political parties, there is something in the original motives and ultimate objects of their movements worthy of study. It is in this aspect that the politics of this country, as well as those of England, are very instructive, when properly considered, to the young men coming forward into public life. We have just had one lesson on this subject, which conveys a valuable truth. The Democratic organization (nobody would now call it a Democratic party, which involves the possession of a Democratic principle,) has just perished, partly by its own limitation, but more properly by suicide. Why has the Democratic party been destroyed? Simply because it ceased to be Democratic. No living thing can successfully war upon the principle of its own life. The original idea of the Democratic party in this country was to counteract what was supposed to be the aristocratic tendencies of the Federalists. Hence they opposed the alien and sedition laws, because they tended to limit the right of speech and of suffrage. So, also, they opposed the assumption of the debts and the establishment of a National Bank, and the extension of the Navy,—because they supposed these were all calculated to create a moneyed and aristocratic class. I once asked an honest, intelligent gentleman why he was a Democrat. "Oh," said he, "it is a liberal party, a generous party, who are in favor of the rights of all people." This expressed the whole idea of the old Democratic party. But what has been the character of the party calling itself Democratic for the last twenty years? The election of POLK, the election of PIERCE, the election of BUCHANAN, were each of them made in the interests of a privileged order, and of all privileged orders the worst and the most contemptible. It defended an order not based upon hereditary virtues and services—which at some time had merit—but an order whose origin was theft and murder, and whose continuance was claimed on the ground of property accumulated by the oppression of human beings. This has been the noble work and sole vocation of the Democratic party for twenty years. It whole conduct in that period has been to counteract and destroy the principles, in support of which alone it gained power and consideration. In its dying struggle, in *articulo mortis*, it manifested the ruling passion strong in death. When to all intelligent minds it was clear that slavery in the United States was dead, and when the constitutional verdict needed but the vote of two or three States, what did the party do but oppose the amendment of the constitution in Kentucky, New-Jersey and Delaware—the only places where they had any remaining strength! This was not a merely local movement. It was the settled principle of the party. The result was not difficult to foresee. If they had succeeded in those States for two or three years, it would have been temporary and adventitious. The end would have been equally certain. In fact, however, they were not destined to a lingering death. The right wing of the Democratic party, under Gen. LEE, surrendered on the Appomattox, and the left wing surrendered in New-Jersey on the 8th of November. I say this, because no one can deny that the secession party of the South was historically a part of the Democratic party; or, that the Democratic party of New-Jersey did not fairly represent the whole. So ends the tragedy. Your New-York election was no part of the general plan. It was merely an attempt of your comical leaders to restore the old order of theatrical performances—to put the farce after the tragedy. Nothing can be more ludicrous, politically, than to attempt to carry New-York for the Democratic party by nominating Republicans and swearing fealty to JOHNSON! Mr. JOHNSON has no disposition to put himself at the head of an expiring faction, without power and without principle. He has more sagacity and more patriotism than to go into the forlorn hope of desperate politicians.

So the Democratic organization finally lies exhausted, powerless, without hope or consideration. What is to be done? There is a parallel in our history which furnishes the best example for intelligent Democrats of the present day. It is the example of the old Federal party. When the old Federal party had been shorn of power by opposing liberal ideas, and then opposing the war, they laid down their arms and joined the Republicans—which they did so effectually that they seized the name, offices and power of their opponents. RUFUS KING (Senator from New-York) was a Federalist, Chief-Justice TANEY was a Federalist, BUCHANAN was a Federalist, and so on. The last caucus of the old Republican party (which never called itself Democratic) was held in 1824, at the nomination of CRAWFORD. But the Federalists killed it, *by dissolving their own party*, and creating an era of good feeling. CRAWFORD was defeated. Finally, JACKSON came in and founded a personal party, out of which arose the present Democratic organization. The history is instructive. The existence of one party is kept up by the opposition of another, when neither have any longer a specific reason for their existing at all. The Republican party will exist just as long as the present Democratic organization opposes it, and without some act of political insanity, will continue in power. A defeated party here has not, as in England, an immense hereditary establishment of Parliamentary seats, of places, wealth and rank to fall back upon. It must depend upon its moral and intellectual strength, and if by acts of folly and of crime, it has lost its moral power and driven its intellectual men into the ranks of its opponents, it has nothing to fall back upon. Such is the present position of the Democratic party. Its support of slavery destroyed its moral power; and its *quasi* support of secession and rebellion, under the name of State Rights, destroyed all popular sympathy. No party can successfully oppose a war *after* it has begun. Opposition then is, by all intelligent people, taken as opposition to the country itself; and *that* the people will not pardon. The nomination of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio was not merely fatal in one State; it was a death-wound to the whole party. If anything had been wanting to make that wound mortal, it was the platform and pation at Chicago; and, finally, the opposition to the amendment of the Constitution was like stabbing a dead body. It is in vain to expect reaction from such mortal stabs. If the Democratic party were to nominate every general in the army, they would not succeed. The crop of generals is altogether too large to make the article very valuable; and the Democratic character too bad to be made good by any amount of military glory.

Probably parties must ever exist in free countries, but they ought to be founded either on opposing principles of government, or opposing measures of administration. Personal and sectional parties must ever be dangerous; and parties struggling for mere office are in the eyes of disinterested or intelligent persons utterly contemptible, and must essentially be utterly corrupt. There is now nothing to be done in this country but to heal the wounds and restore the unity of the nation; and who will offer any proper measure for that end? No party has raised any issue upon negro suffrage. But the time is near when *the politicians of the South will concede that suffrage*, just as needed to the Irish—in order to get their political support. When that time comes it will be soon enough to found a party in opposition. At present, let us forget the bitterness of party, and remember only the welfare of our country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

How to Help the South.

Mr. CONWAY, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the State of Louisiana, is about to proceed to England for the purpose of pointing English capitalists to American cotton-fields, and satisfying them that the freedmen will work for those who will treat them well and pay them fairly.

This idea is of the greatest importance, not only to the Southern people, white and black, but to the nation at large. The project is urged upon the attention of Mr. CONWAY by many of our best commercial men.

It is well known that for the want of capital one half the rich cotton lands of the South must lie uncultivated till the Southern people are assisted with outside help, or till their lands are in possession of those who, with capital and energy, are able to cultivate them.

The commercial benefits which must result to our own country by the cultivation of our cotton lands, will be appreciated by any one who will give the subject one moment's attention. Already many of our citizens are turning their attention to the subject of cotton production. The high price of this staple at this time, and the prospect that the price will not decrease for two or three years at least, prompts them to enter readily upon the work of purchasing lands, or of making advances and loans to those who already own them.

It would be wise on the part of our own citizens not to allow foreign capitalists to purchase our rich cotton-fields; but as the quantity of land now thrown upon the market is a thousand times more than will be absorbed by the local market, the introduction of foreign capital and enterprise should be encouraged. Nearly all the planters are impoverished. They have lost everything. Their slave property is gone. Their floating capital was all wasted in their attempt to create a confederacy of their own. Having nothing, they are, very many of them, sick at heart, and are unable to so employ the freedmen as to make them contented.

They have been in the habit of paying their freedmen yearly. This has created very great dissatisfaction among the latter class. They want their pay exactly as white laborers want theirs. Frequent payments tend to increase their confidence and contentment. It would be asking too much of the best of us, to require us to wait a whole year without receiving our wages. How much more can we expect of ignorant freedmen than we could possibly bear ourselves? The payment of one-quarter or one-half wages will not do. Repeated evidences of our good faith toward the Southern freedmen will do more to make them happy and industrious than anything else. This cannot be done by planters who have no money.

No doubt Englishmen will send millions of dollars into the cotton regions of America just so soon as they see that they can purchase and cultivate them. On this point Mr. CONWAY can give them satisfactory information.

There is much said about the introduction of other than negro labor into the South. It is well to bear in mind, however, that it takes time to learn to raise cotton and sugar. The freedmen are trained to the cultivation of those staples; and, though there are defects in their services as there are in those of any class, there are at the same time many great advantages; among them familiarity with the climate, a knowledge of the soil and of the manner of cultivating it.

When it is remembered that one acre of good cotton land will produce more cotton than is now required to purchase it and pay for the labor of its production, it will not be difficult to comprehend how rapidly this subject will secure the attention of enterprising men.

One laborer, the whole cost of whose services for the year will not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, will produce, by his services, a thousand dollars' worth of cotton.

Saint George's Church.

The city has recently suffered a loss in the destruction by fire of one of its few architectural ornaments—the Episcopal Church of St. George. Apart from its value as a solitary and even stately specimen of that modification of the Lombard style known as German Gothic, this church has always been an object of just pride and interest to our citizens generally. Its early history, the judicious management of its temporalities, and the steady position it has held as the mainstay of low-church influence in this diocese, gave it an importance second only to that of the great corporation of Trinity.

The name of Saint George takes us back to colonial times, and to the days when the infant congregation filled a chapel of Trinity, from which it is an offshoot. At that early date, with the list of apostolic titles still full to choose from, it could only have been a lingering English taste that gave it to the patronage of a saint more famous in tradition than in the calendar. The true spiritual hero, St. George the Martyr, has another and smaller church baptized in his name. This one has flourished under the standard of the legendary military saint of England.

Fostered by its powerful mother, and endowed by the munificence of that family which is still the foremost representative of the wealth and importance of our Dutch founders, Saint George's outgrew its original down-town sphere, and removed nearly twenty years ago to the new temple lately destroyed. Its foundations were laid in its own soil, its walls and roof belonged to itself, not to a lender; and only after some years did its delicate spires, the most pure and finished in this country, complete an edifice which stood free from debt. To this honest economy, and to the faithful prudence which set apart a considerable capital to bear the charge of salaries and expenses, the church owes in a great degree that power to do good and that forwardness in charity which have honorably marked it among the congregations of this city.

Militant it has always been. Its disciplined zeal and compact enthusiasm, sustained by lavish liberality, have been skillfully wielded by its zealous pastor, both in good fight against the evils of our day and city.

A like wise and liberal management promises to aid the church in recovering from this blow. Not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be needed to restore the building on its present site, and of this amount the insurances supply seventy thousand, and about fifty thousand have already been subscribed. Thanks to the solidity with which their well-chosen materials were put together, the walls and spires are still standing, sullied, but firm. They prove once more the superior fitness for church edifices of the brown sandstone, with its rich, grave tints, over granite, which such a fire would have splintered, or marble, that would have been crumbled and defaced [illegible] restoration. The tesselated pavement of the [illegible] whole, but the bust of the venerated Dr. MILNOR is hopelessly injured. By a singular freak, the fire disdained its common food, and while reveling in stained glass and gilded organ-pipes, spared the whole stock of Winter fuel stored in the cellar.

New-York cannot spare Saint George's Church, unless she is willing to miss a striking instance of her improvement in architectural taste.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sham Reduction of the French Army—Much Ado About Nothing—The Influence of American Example in Europe—Uneasiness in Regard to Mexico—Prof. Laboulaye to Visit the United States.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1865.

A note in the official paper two days ago has thrown the biggest kind of a bucket of cold water on the public enthusiasm about the reduction in the French army. The English and continental journals pronounced their eulogies on the Emperor NAPOLEON before they knew what they were talking about. They announced the reduction of men at forty thousand, the saving to the Treasury at forty millions. We knew a little better than that at Paris, and in my last I announced to you that the reduction in men would not go beyond some figure between twenty and thirty thousand, while the economy to the Treasury would be from twenty to thirty millions. But even this was too good—the figures were too big by half. The *Moniteur* informs the public that the reduction of men will only be ten thousand and a fraction, and the reduction in money twelve millions and a fraction. So that the whole affair has only been a renewal of the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing." And to make the comedy more complete, the same number of the *Moniteur* which contained the notification in regard to the small reduction, contained also the eulogistic notices of the English press, based on the supposed large reduction.

Thus, at a moment of profound peace, and at a time when the growing industry of the empire is demanding all the hands and money the country can furnish, a great noise is made about the dismissal of ten thousand men from an army of six hundred thousand. If the timid States of Europe are able to draw any grains of comfort from such a derisory reduction as this, they must be easily satisfied.

The secession press in France and England is at last in total despair at the ill success of their friends—the Democrats—in the American elections. They expected, they said, to see the Middle States go for the Administration, but New-York and New-Jersey were to be the test States. Now these two have gone for law and order, and there is no longer any hope of anarchy in the model republic. The terrible trial to which republican institutions have been subjected in America, and the magnificent manner in which they are coming out of these trials, are exerting an influence in Europe which we are just beginning to feel, and which are going to widen and extend. The rebel and monarchical press show that they feel it, and see the storm coming.

There is reason to believe that strong pressure is being made at this moment on the French Government for the withdrawal of its troops from Mexico. It has got to be generally understood in France that if the troops be withdrawn the United States will in no way interfere with the experiment of "civilizing" that country; but that so long as the French flag remains there, so long will the United States feel in a state of hostility to France and to the "civilizing" experiment.

This, you will understand—and it is for this reason that I mention it—is in direct contradiction to the idea which the French Government and the partisans of the Mexican expedition have always urged on the public, that is to say, they have always put forward the idea that so long as the French flag remained in Mexico, the Americans would be afraid to interfere for fear of a war with France, and that if the flag were removed MAXIMILIAN would be attacked at once. The difference is a most important one, and if it could be made to enter into the plans of the American Government to publicly announce their policy in this respect, so that the French people could be sure of the fact, the pressure of public opinion would soon bring about the evacuation of Mexico and the trial of the empire on its own merits.

Is it true, or is it not true, that the young Prince ITURBIDE has been chosen by MAXIMILIAN as his successor? The public have made so much fun of the affair here, and the argument has been so generally drawn that this appointment was an indication that MAXIMILIAN was going to creep out of his "civilizing" experiment as soon as possible, that the organ of the Mexican Government here, the *Courier du Dimanche*, has formally denied the story. On the other hand, an evening paper, *Le Temps*, recounts how, when the Mexican Minister and deputation at Paris, when they went to announce the important news to the young ITURBIDE at the College of St. Barbe, in this city, where he is at school, that the young man at that moment was on the "stool of repentance" for remissness in his studies, and the teacher was obliged to remit the punishment for that time, but with the promise that he would not get off so easy the next time.

Prof. LABOULAYE, Professor of Comparative Legislation at the College of France, and the warm and fast friend of America, is now suffering from a weakness of the eyes which commands a certain amount of repose, and he is going to avail himself of this opportunity to make a visit to the United States. There are no honors you can confer upon this distinguished man which he has not merited by his vigorous and persistent defense of America and her institutions under all circumstances.

Mr. WILLIAM GUIZOT, son of the Ex-Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, has also just been named to fill a vacant Professorship of History at the College of France, and his father is coming to town to be present at his son's first lecture to the public.

Dr. RICHET has just been appointed to the chair of Surgery at the School of Medicine of Paris, made vacant by the death of Prof. MALGAIGNE.

The cholera has nearly subsided, and the journals no longer publish a bill of mortality.

MALAKOFF.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Memphis Cotton Market—Theft of 10,000 Bales of Cotton.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The Memphis Cotton market is declining; Middling, 42c.@43c.; Strict Middling, 44c.; Good, 44c. Receipts of the week: 1,950 bales. Large shipments are being made to New-Orleans.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that 10,000 bales of cotton have been stolen along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; 4,000 to 5,000 at Columbus, Miss.; 5,000 to 10,000 at Macon, and smaller amounts from other points.

Government officers are investigating the matter.

Government cotton at Columbus, Macon and Brookville is estimated at 12,000 bales.

PACIFIC COAST.

Railway Project—Proceedings in the California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

Articles of association have been filed by a company to build a railroad from San Francisco Bay to a town in San Deigo, thence eastward to the State line, and there connect with the contemplated road to the Mississippi River. The capital is $30,000,000; length of the road seven hundred and twenty miles. The directors are: T. G. Phelps, Charles N. Fox, Benjamin Flint, C. J. Hutchinson, B. G. Lathrop, J. B. Cox, and B. W. Hathaway. Phelps is President.

Greenbacks are 65¾. Mining stocks are lower.

SACRAMENTO, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. PIERCE, of Sonora, (Democrat,) offered resolutions indorsing the President, which were referred to a committee.

Notice was given of a bill to make State dues payable in currency.

In the Assembly, the Constitutional Amendment resolution was passed.

Another Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 7.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here last night. No damage was done.

The Constitutional Amendment in Oregon—It is Adopted by the Senate of the State Legislature.

SALEM, Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The Constitutional Amendment was adopted by the Senate to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Arrived from New-York schooners *Adeline*, *Northern Light*, *Kate Antwerp*; also, schooner *Harriet Rogers*, from Philadelphia. Sailed schooner *Mary B. Mason*, oysters, for Boston.

The Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment has left for Springfield, via Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

The National Thanksgiving has been observed here by the total suspension of all business, with religious services in most of the churches, rather sparsely attended. The day is kept here in the outward form chiefly. There is not the heart and soul in its observance which prevails so extensively in New-York and New-England; but a number of the churches of Washington are becoming New-Englandized, and as they do so their influence upon customs and society here visibly extends. In the two Chaplains of the respective Houses of Congress—Rev. Mr. GRAY in the Senate, Baptist, and Rev. Dr. BOYNTON in the House, Congregational—this city has valuable and needed acquisitions to its number of divines. Both are from New-England, are earnest and eloquent, and have large congregations.

The weather to-day has been an exact copy of April sunshine and showers.

THE HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Speaker COLFAX has an unusually delicate and important duty to perform in making up his list of the standing committees of the House. The number of able men in the House, especially on the Republican side, is much greater than usual; nearly all the prominent members of the old House have been returned, and there are many more leading men than there are leading positions on the list of committees. Speaker COLFAX rigidly keeps his own counsel as to his intentions, but public rumor and the fitness of things seem to point out the chairmen of the leading committees. Among the names mentioned for the Ways and Means are Stevens, Morrill, and Raymond; for the Judiciary, Nelson of Iowa, and Bingham of Ohio; both have occupied the position in former Congresses; for Foreign Relations, Raymond, Banks and Pomeroy; Currency, Hooper, of Massachusetts; Commerce, Washburne of Illinois; for Appropriations, Stevens, Conkling and Raymond; for Joint Committee on Reconstruction, Stevens; for the Militia, Schenck, with such excellent men as Gen. Garland, Paine, Farnsworth and others to fill up; for the Committee on Elections, Dawes, as heretofore; Post-Offices, Alley; Territories, Ashley, of Ohio.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT THE SOUTH.

I find by conversation with Southern men here that the opinion is very general among those who have been most closely connected with public affairs in the Southern States for the last four years, that JEFFERSON DAVIS is not only the cause of the overthrow of the Confederacy, but that he *purposely* prolonged the war. During the first year of the rebellion he refused over and over again to authorize purchases absolutely necessary for its successful prosecution, and at various times subsequently his course was such as to inspire very serious doubts of his fidelity to the cause he had espoused. Some of those who were the most prominent officers of the rebel army say they can account for his action only on the supposition that he hoped, by prolonging the contest and bringing the South to a position of desperation, to be clothed with absolute power, at which he had evidently aimed from the beginning. They say that the opinion is prevalent at the South that DAVIS was actually acting upon an understanding with Mr. LINCOLN, and that he prevented successes which the rebel army might have achieved, in order to carry out this understanding.

The fact is, DAVIS is held responsible at the South for the failure of the rebel cause, and every one has a theory of his own upon which to explain it. Every great community must have a scapegoat for its failures, as well as its sins: and in this case DAVIS is the most natural and convenient victim. While a good many Southern people feel for him personally the sympathy which personal suffering always excites, he has absolutely no political friends in the Southern States, and the petitions for his life are prompted quite as much by the fear that his execution would create a party in his favor, and give his name a position in the history of their war for independence which it does not deserve, as by any other motive.

CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday was almost wholly occupied in hearing arguments of counsel in Case No. 72, Blossom vs. Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad, which is yet on hearing. No. 67, United States vs. Roddy, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. No. 68, Nebraska Territory vs. Wakely; No. 69, Gardiner vs. Babcock, and No. 70, Gueysouye vs. United States, were each argued and submitted. Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

PROMOTIONS.

Col. BURNETT, late Assistant Judge-Advocate in the great assassination case, has, by order of Secretary STANTON, been breveted a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Col. RUNCKLE, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has also been breveted Brigadier-General for gallant services in the field, and Capt. S. L. HOGE, of the same corps, has received the brevet of Major for meritorious conduct in the second battle of Bull Run.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S opera of the "African" will be given to-night for the fifth time. The artists are all in splendid voice, and the work may now be considered in its prime. There will be a morning performance of the same opera on Saturday.

CRISPINO IN BROOKLYN.—The Academy of Music was crowded last night with what is known in the City of Churches as a "genevine Kellogg audience," from parquet to amphitheatre. The cast was the same as has always been given with "Crispino," with the exception of ARDAVANI, a very unacceptable substitute for MARRA. Miss KELLOGG and ROVERE were in their usual rollicking mood, to which, if we may judge by their actions, the festivities of the day added a thanksgiving zest of real satisfaction in the performance of duty. The closing duo of the first act was vociferously encored, and the customary tribute of applause was paid to each and every favorite member of the opera. A more signal success has rarely attended a representation there or elsewhere.

MORE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Accident on the Oswego and Rome Railroad—One Man Instantly Killed and Several Wounded.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 7.

The construction train on the Oswego and Rome Railroad ran over two cows this morning, four miles below this city, which threw two of the cars from the track, instantly killing a brakeman named WILLIAM SMITH, and injuring several workmen on the train, two of them seriously.

Thanksgiving Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The day was generally observed here. The places of business were closed. The churches were crowded in the morning, and the places of amusement in the afternoon and evening. The rain this morning interfered with the contemplated military and cadets of temperance display.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Thanksgiving was observed here to-day by a total suspension of business. There were religious services in the churches in the forenoon and social gatherings and festivities in the afternoon and evening.

A thick, melting snow-storm has prevailed all day.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Fair reopened this evening at Carpenter's Hall, where the first Congress met. An appropriate prayer was delivered by Bishop SIMPSON. Gen. MEADE presided, and eloquent speeches were made by DANIEL DOUGHERTY and Hon. HENRY D. MOORE.

No Signs of the Asia—Arrival of the China at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 7—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Asia*. The steamship *China* arrived here at 6 P. M.

The weather is misty.

Snow Storm at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Dec. 7.

About three inches of snow fell here last night. This morning it is raining quite freely.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 7.

JOHN GALLAGHER, keeper of a drinking saloon on Washington-street, got into a difficulty last night with some persons, and fired a pistol at one of them, the ball instantly killing a young man named Collins, who was [illegible] on the opposite side of the street. GALLAGHER was arrested.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Rhode Island.

United States steamer *Rhode Island*, ALEX. MURRAY, commanding, from Washington [illegible] 40 hours. The *Rhode Island* is brought to this port to be fitted out for service as the flagship of Commodore PALMER, of the West India Squadron.

List of Officers—Commander, Alex. Murray; Lieut. S. R. Smith; Acting Masters, Zera L. Tanner, Nichols Pratt, S. M. Paine; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Field, Charles Wilson; Chief Engineer, John F. McCutcheon; Second Assistant, Wm. A. Windsor; Acting Second Assistants, Granville Lewis, John A. Pattinson; Acting Third Assistants, J. C. Veatch, D. A. Bandall, E. J. Swords, Chas. Enggrin; Mates, Charles F. O'Neil, Wm. Bolton, F. W. Colton, W. J. Foley; Acting Ensign, H. Peters; Captain's Clerk, Langdon S. Rodgers; Paymaster's Clerk, Arthur F. Haynes.

School Trustee of the Second Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 7.

In your issue of this day you state that JEREMIAH COYN was elected School Trustee of the Second Ward. This is a mistake. The following is the correct vote of the Ward:

Jeremiah Coyn, Dem.	96
Wm. Buckley, Rep.	126

Yours, respectfully,
WM. BUCKLEY.

The *Home News* is the title of a new weekly paper, started in this city by Mr. T. SANDYS, who has had several years' experience in journalism. It professes to be "devoted to the interests of the Irish Protestants in this country;" but we observe that the spirit of sectarian bitterness, too often characteristic of newspapers, as well as men, in Ireland, does not appear in the *News*. Generally speaking, it is what its name indicates, a paper well got up, and filled with *news* from all parts of Ireland, correspondence and editorial articles on the current topics of the day.

NICK BIDDLE said that the old United States Bank bills had an "odor of Nationality" about them. The only odor of Nationality that society cares about now is that given out by the Nation's Perfume, PHALON'S Night Blooming Cereus. Sold to everybody.—*Evansville Journal.*

Bradbury's Pianos' "the Best."—Pronounced "the Best" by the most renowned artists. "Superior in tone, touch, power, Durability and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular. WM. B. BRADBURY.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c. Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

People are Dying Daily who might have been saved by the timely use of that life regenerating vegetable cordial, BIOKRENE. In all cases of debility it recruits and reëstablishes the vital powers. $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

The Improved "Sloat" Elliptic SEWING MACHINE. No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. A. H. SUPLEE.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

30,000 Elegant Bricks made per day by the great NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. A. REQUA, Agent, No. 180 Broadway, N. Y.

Ivory and Pearl Gilt Letter and Plain Sleeve Buttons, Jewelry, Combs, Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., latest French styles. Finest assortment in this city, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

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Hernia Can be Cured By using a TRUSS day and night. Dr. SHERWOOD'S is the only one that can be used so with comfort. No. 545 Broadway.

"The fragrance of a good man's memory endures forever," said an ancient poet; who might also have added that in this respect it was like unto the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, which is the beau ideal of perfumes.

A—A.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument.—Sure relief or money refunded. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price $3. Circulars free. Address GILBERT & SURBRUG, No. 575 Broadway.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Absolute comfort realized by ruptured persons wearing Dr. Longworthy's TRUSS. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

HALL—SLATER.—In Providence, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Richard B. Duane, GEORGE WATSON HALL, of New-York, and HARRIET WHIPPLE, daughter of Wm. S. Slater, Esq., of Providence.

PULTE—MAXWELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, at the residence of the bride's parents, JOHN T. PULTE and Miss HELEN A., daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Maxwell, all of this city.

DIED.

BETTY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM FREDERICK, youngest child of William and Hannah S. Betty.

The funeral will take place from the house of John Stephenson, No. 47 East 27th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HARWOOD.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, at the residence of Mr. John Gilmore, No. 165 Charles-st., SARAH HARWOOD, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, in the 24th year of his age, WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, eldest son of Hon. Saml E. Johnson.

The funeral services at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, ANNE, relict of the late Mr. Michael Lewis, Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 150 3d-av., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAYHEW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, Capt. ZEB MAYHEW, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 1st-place, on Friday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RENOUD.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, DAVID RENOUD, in the 81st year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience, in the full assurance of a blessed and glorious immortality.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave the New-Haven depot, 27th-st., for New-Rochelle, at 11¾ A. M.

SHIPTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, JOHN SHIPTON, aged [illegible] years and 8 months, at the residence of his brother, [illegible], No. [illegible] City Hall-place. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Dec. 7, WILLIAM CROSBY STEVENS, youngest son of Henry H. Stevens, aged 19 years and 2 months.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, MAY, only daughter of Watson and Mary J. Van Valkenburgh, aged 6 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. John Hutchinson, the Consul of the United States at Leghorn, of the death on the 5th day of November inst., at the Royal Hospital, Leghorn, of JAMES ALLEN, son of the late Peter Allen, of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, the Consul of the United States at Nassau, of the death by drowning on the 25th day of October last, at sea, of THOMAS W. PEEL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., master of the brig *Costa Rica*.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, the Consul of the United States at Nassau, of the death by drowning, on the 25th day of October last, at sea, of JULIUS WISCOPE, a seaman on board the brig *Costa Rica*.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. William B. Little, the Consul of the United States at Panama, of the death, on the 7th of November last, on board of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Colorado*, of JAMES P. DUNN, late of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECEMBER 1st.
CLOSING-OUT SALE
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
From this date an abatement of
20 PER CENT.
will be made on the whole of our unbroken assortment of
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
in both the
CUSTOM and
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

THE COMPLETE REPORTS OF LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT and the SECRETARY OF WAR will be found in the best form for reading and preservation in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for this week, with Supplement.

The JOURNAL also contains its usual Army, Navy and Militia Gazettes, Editorials, Correspondence, Army and Navy Personal, &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS GENERALLY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Dr. L. has no branch office.

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st., offer for the holidays a fine assortment of VULCANITE JEWELRY, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Sleeve-buttons, Chains, Chatelaines, Charms, Pencils, etc. Also INDIA RUBBER TOYS, BALLS AND FANCY ARTICLES of every description, at wholesale and retail.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, now acknowledged to be the only CERTAIN REMEDY for "Female Weakness" and "Uterine Complaints" of women.

Price $1 50 per Bottle; five Bottles for $6.

☞ USE NONE EXCEPT WITH THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG CO. ☜

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, The best Liver Pill, and the most certain remedy for all bilious and digestive troubles.

☞ Price 25 cents a Box.

THE GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP, certain in all bowel difficulties and in Asiatic Cholera.

If used in the painless diarrhea, which always precedes cholera, it is a sure preventive.

☞ Price 50 cents a Bottle.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

☞ Inquire of Dealers Everywhere. ☜

FURNITURE, AT REDUCED PRICES, Of the latest styles, consisting of PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., Between the Bowery and 2d-av.

All goods warranted.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR CURED WASHINGTON HAMS are now ready for sale. NAME BRANDED IN FULL.

Also All kinds of Smoked Meats.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Nos. 237 and 239 Chrystie-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES. Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand. Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st. Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802. PRESENTS. UMBRELLAS—SILK, ALPACA, GINGHAM. PARASOLS—LACE, BEADED, ANGOLA. WALKING-CANES—MALACA, IVORY and FANCY WOODS. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 405 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of CADMAN'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE. No. 81 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, and No. 266 4th-av.

THISTLE BALL, CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1865. TICKETS, $2.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY for the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, have established their agency at No. 59 Broadway, New-York, where orders to call for goods, to be forwarded South, will receive prompt attention. Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch. For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway. H. B. PLANT, President.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer ALLEMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 9th day of December, at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON-ST., New-York, offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-carat GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small percentage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

ARNOUX, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 689 Broadway, corner 4th-st., Are selling first quality Fur Beaver, Astracan and Chinchilla Overcoats at reduced prices; also fine French Cassimeres and Irish Frieze for suits.

FINE NEW-YORK STATE BUTTER—Best qualities for family use or shipment, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by DAVID W. LEWIS, No. 62 Pearl-st.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Elegantly bound in Crape Cloth.

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CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., recently 113.
1,872 Good Authors, half calf, at half price.
7,872 Magnificent Photographic Albums, at our price.
67,872 Gorgeous Holiday Books, at your price.
135,472 Stereoscopic Pictures, Engravings, &c., at any price.
2,572 Illustrated Children's Books, 15 and 25 cents.
17,[illegible] Beautiful Juveniles, almost given away.
[illegible]

LADIES' COLUMN.

JANUARY.

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. BRIGHT'S JOURNAL.

Have spent a pleasant day receiving New-Year's calls, and a merry hour at its close comparing experiences with my husband. Had the satisfaction of hearing my dress pronounced "stylish," and the pleasure of telling him that I made it myself. Thanks to my Wheeler & Wilson, I know nothing of what somebody calls "the wife's nightmare"—a dressmaker's bill! * * *

This week I have given up to the usual calls of "the season." My friends compliment me upon my good health and spirits; and I think the cause of both is the freedom from anxiety resulting from a well-ordered household—which, without vanity, and simply stating a fact, I believe mine to be. The secret of it is that I insist upon having everything done in its season, and never suffer the work of one month to accumulate upon that of another; consequently, I have few "housekeeper's trials," and can enjoy a leisure hour without the uncomfortable sense of something left undone.

Have just paid my usual evening visit to the nursery; heard the little prayers, given the good-night kisses, and left them to slumber, sure that "all is well" with my darlings. Mine should be "a calm and thankful heart," if a happy home, a loving husband, and sweet, healthful children can make it so.

FEBRUARY.

Went to the opera with my husband. He says that music being my only extravagance, he is obliged to indulge me, in spite of a reproving conscience. This is "his little joke" at my expense; for the extravagance is, to say the least, mutual, and he knows well that I should not enjoy music, or anything else, if he did not share it with me. Moreover, he holds with me the doctrine that money is well spent which contributes to refine our tastes and beautify our lives. Therefore, the concert and all good music, wherever we meet it, comes under the head of "necessary expenses" in our domestic economy. * * *

A quiet, happy evening at home, put on record for another proof that the simplest pleasures are often the sweetest. A new book read aloud by my dear husband was the only entertainment; and my fingers were busy meanwhile—shall I tell it?—darning stockings! But that homely embroidery fitted well with Herbert Spencer's genial philosophy, and while I gained new ideas about my boy's education, I had a certain satisfaction in feeling that I was making comfortable provision for his toes also. Dear little toes! May the feet that own them stray into no by or forbidden paths.

MARCH.

"A man's work is from sun to sun, and woman's work is never done," says the old adage. But if the woman be wise enough to make herself mistress of a certain little household fairy, whose fingers never weary and never wear out, take my word for it her toil need not outrun the daylight. It is such a pretty little fairy, too; so obedient to all my behests, so swift, and so sure! I take a fancy to ornament little Alice's frock with braiding, and lo! the fairy fingers fly in and out of the complicated pattern, reproducing all its curves and angles with mathematical precision. I want a tucked skirt, and in an hour the spaces are marked, the tucks folded down, the neat stitches set like rows of seed-pearls. I have a dozen handkerchiefs to hem, and before these mortal fingers (not clumsy ones, either,) could have finished a single one, the whole set are completed. The greatest charm of this fairy is that it possesses the faculty of multiplying itself indefinitely, so that every woman may command its services for her own household. And for my part, I would dispense with many luxuries for the sake of securing such services, if I were not so fortunate as to have them at command already.

APRIL.

Had a spare ticket for the last Philharmonic rehearsal, and called for Mrs. Blank, who I thought would like to accompany me. Found her up to her eyes in plain sewing—"would like to go dearly, but couldn't possibly spare the time;" which I thought very odd indeed. Her family is no larger than mine, her income no smaller; yet she never seems to have time for the simplest recreation. One is tempted to be uncharitable, and ask: What can the reason be? meanness or bad management?

Spent an hour at my sewing-machine this morning, braiding a sacque for Charlie. My husband laughs at what he calls my propensity for finery. But if I have a weakness it is to see my children well dressed. Comfortable and neat, of course, they always are; and when I can make their little garments beautiful also, at small cost of time or money, where is the harm? "Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like" the lilies of the field; but are not the lilies of the field, and all the other blossoms that God has clothed with beauty, examples for us in a certain sense, and excuses for personal adornment?

MAY.

A great misfortune happened to-day. Poor little Alice experienced her first grief in the loss of a tiny black-and-tan terrier, "Jet" by name, who died suddenly this morning. The little creature has been her pet for a year, and she is heartbroken at his death. Have been trying to devise something for her consolation, and think I will take her with me this afternoon, when I make my donation-visit to the Church Charity Foundation. * * *

Found my idea a good one. Alice was delighted with our excursion, quite falling in love with the poor old ladies and helpless little orphans at the "Home." It is her first glimpse into such an institution, and I was surprised to see the intelligent interest she manifested. One child attracted her special attention—a bright-eyed little thing called Jessie, and, singularly enough, nicknamed "Jet." I saw Alice's eyes fill up at the familiar sound, and presently her little hand stole into mine: "I should like to give her something, mamma; may I?" So allowed her to choose a book from my basket, and watched the presentation, which gave at least as much pleasure to the giver as the recipient.

JUNE.

A delightful afternoon at the Academy of design—Frank and Alice with me, as they have been every year since old enough to go out with me at all. I think one cannot cultivate artistic tastes too soon in children, so take pains to have mine see pictures, statues, curiosities—everything beautiful that is within our reach; and, from the first, I make a point of teaching them them to observe and discriminate, that they may enjoy things intelligently—not merely for show or glitter. The reward of my trouble comes to me already; for Frank's comments and criticisms this afternoon were (without being in the least priggish or unchildlike) so sensible as to make him a most agreeable companion. * * *

Celebrated little Helen's fifth birthday with a doll's tea-party. Invited ten little girls with their dolls, and gave up the afternoon to the entertainment, which passed off without a cloud. Confirmed in my creed that any outlay of time and trouble which goes to make children happy is a profitable investment.

JULY.

Practiced industriously for two hours this morning, "making up," as H—— mischievously says, "for time lost at the sewing-machine." The "household fairy" has just accomplished, under my supervision, six new shirts for his lordship; not to speak of a host of brown holland aprons for Charlie and Helen, and some stout gingham frocks for Alice—these last for country wear. Which, according to my practical view of things, was time very well "lost!" Still I must not neglect my music, for I know its value too well as one of "the ties that bind" us in household unity and harmony. * * *

A busy day packing for the country. We have been fortunate enough to secure board so near the city that my husband can attend to his business, and still spend the evenings with his family. My house is in order, my Summer sewing all done, the children provided with everything needful; and I look forward to a happy holiday in the woods and fields.

Have arranged our little apartments so that they begin to look homelike. Two or three engravings on the walls, some books, my work-basket, and Alice's canary in the window, give the familiar aspect; while the lovely outside views of woods and river, upland and meadow, atone for all deficiencies within.

AUGUST.

Went down to the river for a swimming-lesson to-day. Frank learned last Summer, and has undertaken now to teach the children and myself. No great progress as yet; but we all splashed about, and had a merry time. A sudden cloud came up while we were still in the river, and gave us a shower-bath in addition to the plunge. The effect of the rain-drops upon the water, seen from the midst of them, was exceedingly beautiful. * * *

Some new arrivals from the city this afternoon; among them an acquaintance—Mrs. Blank. Met her unexpectedly on the piazza, and had the pleasure of rendering her some little service, which she appreciated almost too gratefully. Am glad of the opportunity to improve my acquaintance with her. * * *

Went up to Mrs. Blank's room, to ask her to join us in a "crabbing" expedition. Found her sewing, as usual, and too busy to go. I discovered at last, however, the reason why she never has time for anything; she attempts to do her family sewing without a sewing-machine! No wonder her work is never done. Gave up the crabbing party, and told her my experience of the "household fairy;" which so astonished and delighted her that she is determined, at any sacrifice, to have one for herself.

SEPTEMBER.

Have tested an idea which came to me some time ago, and found it worthy of record. It was simply to suggest for Alice a permanent instead of a temporary interest in the little orphan Jessie, and show her how to turn it to good account. Which I did accordingly; and it is now one of her chief interests to work for little "Jet." She saves her pocket-money to buy books, or playthings, or small articles of dress for her, and gives up many of her play-hours to sewing for her. What she can do is of course nothing very important in itself; but I encourage it for its influence upon her own character, and see already the good effects. Her sense of responsibility makes her thoughtful and womanly; and where before she was rather inclined to self-indulgence, this new interest has taught her practical lessons of self-denial. May these be only first-fruits of a life rich in good works and charity. * * *

Attended a bright little dinner-party, last night, at Dr. R——'s. Met several celebrities of the pencil and the pen, who for once were as enjoyable personally as in their books and pictures.

OCTOBER.

Celebrated the anniversary of our wedding-day by a drive in the park, a stroll down the Lovers' Walk, and a row across the Lake. The day was heavenly, with its soft misty sunshine and brilliant Autumn foliage, and our own hearts harmonized with all its loveliness. Thirteen years since we were married, and it seems only yesterday! But such happy, loving years press lightly. On the Lake, floating in one of those fairy-like skiffs among the swans and water-lilies, H—— grew poetical, and repeated those four loveliest stanzas of "The Miller's Daughter:"

"Look into mine eyes with thine, true wife."

But as for me I could only think of the sweet old hymn, "When all Thy mercies, O my God!" for one verse had been in my mind all day:

"Thy bounteous hand with worldly bliss
Has made my cup run o'er,
And in a kind and faithful friend
Has doubled all my store."

Paid my annual subscription to the "Association for the Relief of the Industrious Poor." This charity especially interests me, because it is based on a sound principle—employment furnished to the destitute, and full value paid for the labor. Thus self-respect is preserved while distress is relieved.

NOVEMBER.

Another birthday to be recorded; not celebrated by a doll's tea-party—Alice is too old for that—but no less lovingly commemorated. Her father's gift was an engraving of Ary Scheffer's "Temptation," one of a set of scriptural subjects which he is collecting for her, and in which she takes great enjoyment. Frank bought her a dainty copy of "The Children's Garland from the Best Poets;" and my own gift was the published record of a beautiful life not long since ended, the "Memorial of Alice B. Haven"—rather mature for her present age, but she will appreciate and, I trust, emulate its sweet lessons of faith and charity in after years. * * *

A busy and pleasant day, spent chiefly in making up on my sewing-machine a number of garments for Christmas distribution amongst the poor. * * *

An hour at the piano with Frank. It is one of my fancies that the influence of music at home and the power to produce it themselves goes a great way toward keeping boys out of mischief; so have taken pains to teach Frank carefully, as well as Alice, in anticipation of the time when we can afford masters.

DECEMBER.

A merry evening with the children, preparing decorations for our Christmas tree. The little ones, who still keep faith in Santa Claus, were safe in bed, but Frank and Alice assisted gleefully in making cocked-hats, cornucopias, and candy boxes, and even papa condescended to lend a helping hand. We adhere religiously to all the time-honored observances of Christmas; endeavoring to make it not only a merry holiday, but a special occasion for inculcating by precept and example the sacred lessons of Him who came to bring "peace on earth, good-will to men." * * *

Packed and sent away the usual "Christmas boxes"—a gown for Widow McCaulay, a basket of groceries for Mary O'Neil, a doll for little motherless Janie Thompson, and other such simple offerings. And with the longing in my heart to do so much more, this encourages me: "A cup of cold water only shall not lose its reward."

To-day brings the close of a year marked with fewer cares than blessings; and the last page of my diary, not always faithful in recounting them. Let the final record at least be one of thankful acknowledgement for the "unnumbered comforts" that have surrounded me. Also, a prayer for the "calm and thankful heart" that is free alike from "murmurs" and "vain confidence."

LADIES' COLUMN.

JANUARY.

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. BLANK'S JOURNAL.

Vexed my husband this morning by refusing to receive New-Year's calls. He declares that I grow more unsociable every year, and I dare say it is true; but how can I help it? The new year brings me only new cares, and still I sing "with a dolorous pitch," the same old song of "stitch, stitch, stitch!" * * *

A call this afternoon from Mrs. Bright. She is no younger than I, and perhaps no prettier, yet I was conscious of a contrast not at all to my advantage. How fresh, and handsome, and happy she looked! How faded and careworn, and sad I felt! What is the secret of the difference, I wonder! * * *

Am hard at work, in mid-Winter, upon garments which should have been finished in the first of the season. Poor little Ellie is still wearing her thin Summer flannels, because the older children must at least be made respectable for school, and I cannot do everything at once. I do my best, yet I seem to be always pursuing my work, never able to overtake it. * * *

Little Ellie is sick to-night, tossing in her sleep, hot with fever. I sit by her crib, sewing upon the flannel skirts at last, and feeling sorely that the want of them has caused her illness. Yet how could I help it?

FEBRUARY.

Tickets for the [illegible] to-day, but my husband did not [illegible] them for want of an escort. "How could I [illegible] comfort, when he did return, "[illegible] wanted to go? You never go anywhere. [illegible] the use of my coming home, to sit alone [illegible] when you always stay in your own room? Don't blame me for your disappointment; it is your own fault." Is this true, really, and am I then so much to blame? God knows it is not for my pleasure that I sit alone evening after evening, plying the weary needle; not for my pleasure that I know him seeking his enjoyment in other places and things apart from me. Yet what can I do? Is it not a hard alternative when one has to choose between neglecting one's husband or one's children? * * *

Nothing pleasant to record this evening, which is, alas, nothing new. Busy all day with my needle, and too tired and dull to welcome my husband as [illegible] very cheerfully; I considered [illegible] and tempted to deserve this by being so [illegible]. Do marriage and maternity necessarily mean slavery? Taking my daily life for example, the answer would be a bitter affirmative.

MARCH.

Have accomplished little or nothing this week, owing to little Ellie's illness. She has been just sick enough to want continual petting and nursing, and of course it is only I who can do it to her satisfaction. Why is it that children always tyrannize over their mothers, I wonder! * * *

Looked wofully this morning toward the pile of work which has accumulated during Ellie's illness. Stockings to darn, trowsers to patch, aprons to mend, frocks to make, shirts to cut out! One pair of weary hands to do it all—one heavy heart to bear all the complaints and annoyance that arise when it is not done. There is a reason for all things, it is said, but I confess I cannot see why my life should be wasted in this hopeless sort of toil. I would not complain if the results were adequate to the labor; but I have so little to show for my day's work; so much more than I can possibly do is left undone. Yet I give myself wholly to these household duties, even to the neglect of what I feel to be better things. My mind is narrowed down to the range of my work-basket, my aspirations confined to the circle of my needle; yet even that poor ambition meets perpetual failure.

APRIL.

Refused an invitation to go to the Philharmonic with Mrs. Bright, who looked surprised when I gave want of time as an excuse. She seems to have plenty of time for going out, though one would think her family cares would confine her as much as mine. Perhaps she neglects her children to take her pleasure! When a mother goes to so many operas and concerts and lectures, reads all the new books, entertains company, and all that sort of thing, it's very apt to be the case that the children's stockings are not darned, nor their petticoats mended! * * *

Worked sincerely morning and till near midnight on a Spring dress for Annie to wear to school. Had to go to bed at last and leave it unfinished, with the miserable anticipation of her disappointment to-morrow. "She is so tired of wearing that old merino!" And no wonder. The children are known by one dress before I have time to make them another; although they have no superfluous work on them either. Annie complains sometimes, poor child, of her untrimmed frocks; and I answer her with mild moralities about the beauty of simplicity, and the sin of vanity; which silence, without satisfying her, and leave me self-reproached for preaching what I would not practice, except through necessity.

MAY.

A most unhappy record to-day. Came down to breakfast, worried and irritable, and found Arthur holding a young canary bird in his hand. "Look, mother," he exclaimed eagerly, "Harry Warren has given me this dear little bird; his mother let me choose the prettiest one in the nest." "And what are you going to do with it?" I asked impatiently, some evil spirit making his happy excitement utterly distasteful to me. "Why, keep it, of course. You'll get me a cage for it, papa, won't you? I've wished for a bird so long," and his imploring look at me should have been enough to dispel the hateful feeling. But not so. I answered hastily: "No such thing. Your father cannot afford to buy cages, while so many things are more needed. Carry the bird back again; I can't be bothered with it." Almost before the speech was ended, I had repented. But it was too late then to recall it. Arthur was too proud to remonstrate, and without a word marched out of the room, coming back no more. My husband gave me one look—that was all. The meal passed in miserable silence; the day has gone by as wretchedly; Arthur avoided me in proud reserve, and my own conscience my sorest punishment.

JUNE.

Spent the afternoon shopping on Broadway and Canal-st. Getting into the stage, tired and heated, my hands full of small parcels, and my spirits dejected in the recollection of how much money I had spent, and how little I had to show for it, I encountered Mrs. Bright and two of her children, all three looking provokingly like their name! They were dressed so charmingly in the freshest of Spring attire, and had been to the Academy of Design. "Had I visited the Exhibition this year? Was I not delighted with those lovely girl-faces of Wagner's? those delicious little landscapes of Shattuck's?" and so on, and so on, till I felt more dejected than ever in my painful consciousness of a contrast, not to my advantage, that Mrs. Bright's presence always forces on me. She takes life easily. I wish I had her secret. * * *

Poor Ellie gone to bed in tears. She and her doll were invited to Helen Bright's birthday party, but the doll—significantly named Flora McFlimsey—had, like her namesake, "nothing to wear." Ellie would not go without her, and I feel self-reproached for her disappointment. I ought to have dressed her doll long ago; but how can I, with so many human dolls always wanting dresses?

JULY.

Bridget's evening out, and I took her place in the nursery, to guard the sleeping children. A feeling half ludicrous, half pitiful, took possession of me as I sat there sewing—a wish that I was servant instead of mistress, that I might have the privilege of at least one evening in the week to spend as I pleased! Ridiculous, of course; nevertheless it is painfully true that I do not have as much time for recreation as my own servants. * * *

Third of July, and to-morrow the awful Fourth must be endured, with its multiplied miseries of gunpowder, run-mad, frightened babies, servants "on a rampage," et cetera, et cetera. Wish I could have escaped into the country, as Mrs. Bright did; but, alas! there is a mountain of sewing to be leveled before I can attain to the breezy hills and shady woods that I sigh for.

Baby grows thin and fretful—the heat seems unusually oppressive this Summer—and his father is very impatient to get the children out of town. "How long before you can be ready?" he asks almost daily. I am straining every nerve to get through the necessary work, but it will be August before I can have the children decently provided for.

AUGUST.

Out of town at last, through much tribulation. My husband declared that the children must wait no longer if they went without clothes; so packed up what remained of my work to finish in the country, and started off yesterday. The journey was very unpleasant, owing to heat and intolerable crowding; but our boarding-house promises to be comfortable, and the country around is beautiful, with ample range for the children. Found (to my advantage) that Mrs. Bright and her children had been here since the 1st of July, and was a favorite in the house. Under her direction so much more attention was paid me than I should otherwise have received, and in many ways she has been exceedingly kind. I remember (to my shame!) that I have sometimes had uncharitable thoughts about her. * * *

There is a remedy, we are told, for every evil under the sun. Mrs. Bright asserts, with encouraging confidence, that a Wheeler & Wilson is the remedy in my case. I have seen for myself how easily her household cares sit upon her. I have also seen that her children are not neglected, as I once imagined. If a sewing-machine is so efficient a helper as her experience seems to prove, what price would be too dear to pay for it?

SEPTEMBER.

Have discussed the sewing-machine idea with my husband, and find, to my satisfaction, that he heartily approves of it. A little economy in other expenditures will enable us to purchase one, and my heart is already lightened, in anticipation of the burden of Fall work. For the last week, at least, I will give myself up to the full enjoyment of these lovely September days, with their misty skies and faintly turning leaves. I will scour the fields with the children, in search of wild grapes, take swimming lessons in the river, join "crabbing parties," and "bob for eels!" Also, I will explore the windings and hidden spring of that laughing brook in the woods, and in some cool green nook, with rippling water and murmuring leaves about me, I will read Jean Ingelow's poems. Who can tell? Perhaps the time is coming when I shall have leisure to read when I please. Just now, an idle hour with a volume of poems seems the rarest luxury. * * *

Home again, and the burden of household cares dropped for a while, must be taken up once more. Fall sewing, Fall house-cleaning, pickling and preserving, sending the children to school, and getting settled generally! But I bring to the task a new energy—born of rest and hope.

OCTOBER.

The important purchase has been made, and I am really the owner of a sewing-machine. I walk around it with a sort of awe, fingering the mysterious hooks and gauges, and wondering shall I ever comprehend and make available its delicate mechanism! Mrs. Bright assures me that I shall, under the careful instructions furnished by Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson. I go this morning to their beautiful rooms on Broadway for my first lesson.

Gave Arthur for his birthday a present which will make him forget my unkindness about the canary-bird. It was, in fact, the same bird, which I took pains to obtain, and for which I bought a pretty cage, denying myself a new pair of gloves that I needed in order to do so. A small enough sacrifice to atone for my fault! Hung up the cage in the dining-room window, and laid a little note on Arthur's plate, signifying his ownership. The quick tears in his eyes, the warm color flushing his brow when he read it, expressed everything without words. I knew that he understood all I mean by the gift; and his look of loving gratitude made me able, for the first time, to forgive myself.

NOVEMBER.

Fall sewing almost done, thanks to my invaluable sewing machine. It has been all that I hoped—more than I dared to anticipate—in the way of assistance; and, indirectly, other advantages flow from it. My husband looks up with a smile when I take my seat in the parlor after dinner: "Not quite so exclusive as you used to be!" And the children: "Oh! mamma sits down-stairs every evening now. Isn't it a great deal nicer, papa?" It is pleasant to feel that my presence is the attraction for all of them; and I inwardly resolve that it shall not be lacking in future. I will "use all diligence" to retain and perfect the family reunion, not forgetting to be thankful for the opportunity to do so * * *

Played and sang with the children this evening while they practiced some Christmas carols for their Sunday-school concert. Looked over my shoulder, hearing a manly base suddenly in the "Three Kings of Orient," and met my husband's eyes, with a look in them that said: "This is what I like." So prolonged our rehearsal till the children's bed-time; and finished the evening with a game of chess, in which I had the satisfaction of checkmating him—purely by accident, as he conceitedly declared!

DECEMBER.

A couplet from Stoddart's charming version of "The Children in the Wood" has flitted through by brain all day:

"And leaf by leaf the rose of youth
Came back to Lady Jane."

Truly I am younger as well as happier, now that the weight of a forever-unfinished task is lifted from me. I shall never cease to be grateful to Mrs. Bright for introducing me to her "household fairy." It has proved to me more than that—a household angel. * * *

"Merrie Christmas" is at hand once more, and all hearts are attuned to its gladness. The children are full of important secrets. Mamma has hers also; among them a marvelously-dressed doll that will gladden Ellie's heart, and a braided dress that will satisfy Annie's wildest desires. Suspicious-looking parcels are smuggled into the house from time to time, showing that papa has his little mystery, too, and I think I shall not much longer covet that copy of "Melodies and Madrigals." We do not forget, either, those little children of God in whose homes no Christmas-trees grow. Our good cheer shall be shared with them, for His sake who said: "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

THE CURRENCY.

GREENBACKS IN CIRCULATION.

The Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, addressed to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, bases nearly all his statements and comparisons on the last quarterly returns from the National banks, under date of Oct. 1, 1865. During the year, two hundred and eighty-three new banks have been organized, and seven hundred and thirty-one State banks converted into national associations, making the total number organized to Nov. 1, sixteen hundred and one; of which six hundred and seventy-nine were new banks, and nine hundred and twenty-two were conversions from State banks. One bank has voluntarily gone into liquidation, and has been closed under the provisions of the law, viz.: First National Bank, Columbia, Mo.; circulation outstanding, $11,990; circulation redeemed, $18,010. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer for the redemption of the outstanding notes of the above-named bank, and the bonds withdrawn. The First National Bank of Attica, New-York, has failed, and a Receiver has been appointed to close up its affairs. Its outstanding circulation, none of which has been presented for redemption, is $44,000, secured by $31,500 of six per cent. and $18,500 of five per cent. bonds.

It is noted that under the pertinent provisions of the National Banking Act and amendments, nearly all of the State banks have voluntarily changed into national associations, and it is a gratifying fact that this transformation has been accomplished without deranging the business of these institutions, or affecting essentially the volume of bank-note circulation. Since the amendment of the act, no national currency has been delivered to a converted State bank, until the circulation issued by it under the State laws had been reduced below the amount to which its capital as a National bank would have entitled it under the law; and as many of the converted banks had a greater amount of State notes in circulation than they were entitled to under the national act, the result has been to diminish rather than increase the volume of bank-note circulation.

The amount of National bank notes in actual circulation on the 1st day of October last was $171,321,903. The amount of State bank notes in circulation at the same date, as appears by returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was $78,867,575; making the bank circulation on the 1st day of October last, $250,189,478. The amount of legal-tender notes and fractional currency issued and outstanding on the 1st of October, 1865, was $704,584,658. National bank notes in the hands of banks not yet issued, $19,525,152. National currency yet to be issued to banks, $109,152,945. Making the aggregate amount of legal-tender and bank notes in circulation, as authorized to be issued to and by the banks, $1,083,452,233. From which sum should be deducted State bank circulation now outstanding that will be retired about as fast as national currency is issued to converted banks, $78,867,575; also the amount of "compound interest notes" converted into 5-20 bonds since the 1st of October last, $44,417,329; total, $123,284,904. The amount then left as the available currency of the country is $960,167,326. In order to ascertain the amount of actual active circulation on the 1st day of October last, there should be deducted from the last mentioned sum the amount of National currency delivered to banks, and not then in circulation, $19,525,152. National circulation not delivered to banks, $109,152,945. Amount of legal-tender notes held by banks, including $74,261,847 compound-interest notes, $193,094,365. Compound-interest notes other than those held by banks, mostly held as investments by insurance and trust companies and savings banks, less, say $10,000,000 in actual circulation, $122,314,195. Currency in the Treasury of the United States, $56,236,440. Total, $499,323,097. Which will show the actual circulation to be $460,844,229.

This favorable exhibit of the amount of paper in actual circulation is owing in a great degree to the accumulation of currency in the hands of the banks, in the absence of the great demands of the government for currency since the close of the war. As an erroneous impression may prevail as to the aggregate amount of lawful money that banks are required to hold, it is thought proper to state that as the liabilities stood on the first day of October, the required sum was $74,261,847 over the amount that banks were permitted to have to their credit, and count as part of the same, in banks acting as redeeming agents. The banks held at that time $14,966,143 in coin, which, deducted from $74,261,847, leaves $59,295,704, the sum they should have held in legal-tender notes to fulfill the requirements of the law. It will be seen, therefore, that the sum held in lawful money, in excess of the required reserve, was $170,045,896.

To the evil consequences of an irredeemable currency, an allusion is made to show the necessity of compulsory redemption agencies at the principal money centres of the country—New-York, Boston or Philadelphia.

The National banks already organized embody a capital sufficient to entitle them to receive $309,672,992 of circulation on the deposit of the requisite securities in government bonds. It is not anticipated, however, that more than three hundred millions will be called for by banks now organized, as many of them, located in large cities of the Northern States, will not ask for the amount of circulation to which their capital entitles them. Bonds have been deposited to entitle the banks now organized to $244,754,125 of circulation only. In no event will the limit of the act be exceeded.

The pernicious effects of the currency inflation on all business interests are dwelt on, to demonstrate the importance of fixed standards of value, which are to be prudently reached only through a steady reduction of the volume of irredeemable currency, especially by the funding of the government issues.

As the first step to be taken toward a reduction of the government issues used as currency, it is urged that sound policy would indicate the conversion of all the interest bearing legal tender notes into 5-20 six per cent. bonds. It is believed that the slight contraction caused by such conversion would be scarcely perceptible, more especially at this time; as it is not probable that more than five per cent. of the whole issue is now in active circulation. It would be simply exchanging one security held as an investment for another. The National banks alone, as shown by their reports, held on the 1st of October last $193,094,365 in legal-tender notes, or $29,772,462 more than the whole amount of their national issue at that time; they also held in notes of other banks $16,247,241, and of their own notes not in circulation $19,526,152, making a total of unemployed circulation in the hands of National banks $228,966,758, which is several millions more than the entire paper circulation of the country on the 1st of January, 1861, or at any previous period. In view of the urgent demand that will undoubtedly be made for an increase of the National bank circulation, and as a gentle mode of further reducing the volume of legal-tender notes, it is suggested that the National Currency Act be so amended as to allow an increase of the limit to four hundred millions of dollars, on conditions only that all the banks be required to redeem their notes in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia; and also that an issue of six per cent. 5-20 bonds be authorized to the amount that it will require to secure the additional circulation under the provisions of the act, which bonds the banks, when organized, shall purchase as each may require of the Secretary of the Treasury, at such fair rate as he may from time to time prescribe, but not less than their par value, and pay for the same in the United States legal-tender notes; and all notes so received shall be canceled and destroyed. The bonds so issued would not affect the price or demand for other bonds, as they would be held as security for the circulation, and only offered in market in the event of the failure or closing of a bank. With the requirement to redeem at the central and accessible points mentioned, there would be but little danger of bank issues exceeding the limits prescribed by the demands of legitimate business. Under the action indicated, it is believed that the balance of trade with other nations would within a reasonable time be again turned in favor of this country; whenever that point is reached, with the perfect confidence which would ensue in the convertibility of legal-tender notes and the stability of sound bank circulation, the return to and maintenance of specie payments would be rendered comparatively easy, and the demand for gold be confined to the healthful and legitimate adjustment of balances with foreign countries.

Reference is made to the marvelous popularity of the National banking system. Although of comparatively recent origin, and yet in the infancy of its development, the system has become thoroughly interwoven with all the business and interests of the country. Not only the stockholders in the National banks, but every member of the community has an immediate interest in the stability of a currency which forms the medium of exchange and value, not in isolated sections of the country between particular classes, but throughout the length and breadth of the land, and by every citizen of the republic. And this system, so ramified and so essential to the prosperity of all classes, is based upon the national faith and credit as its chief corner-stone, and can only exist as that credit is maintained intact.

Revenue topics are discussed at length.

The power of States or municipalities to tax government securities, forming the invested capital of the National banks, is sturdily denied. The constitutional ægis which the Supreme Court of the United States has hitherto extended over the national securities, no matter by whom or for what purpose held, is now sought to be wrested from its hands upon the theory of State jurisdiction—a flagrant violation of the contract entered into with the public creditors under the clearest enactments of law, and the most binding obligations of public faith. It is conceded for the most part by the advocates of State taxation that the United States stocks in the hands of individuals cannot be assessed for State and municipal purposes. But a discrimination against the stocks held by banks is sought to be established, on the ground that a tax imposed upon the shares in a bank is not a tax upon the securities represented by those shares. That the position assumed by those who favor this hypothesis will be found, upon critical examination, to be fallacious can scarcely admit of a doubt; that the discrimination in favor of one class of creditors and against another, both having complied with the same conditions, is grossly unjust, must be obvious to all. That exemption from State taxation was intended to apply to the stock issued, no matter in whose hands it may be found, cannot be questioned. No exception was made in favor of individuals; no discrimination was attempted against banks. If the shares of a bank whose capital is invested in United States stocks be taxable, to whose benefit does the exemption from taxation guaranteed to those stocks inure? Does the principle of immunity pledged by Congress become inoperative because an association has loaned to the government the money for which it holds those obligations? Surely, the exemption belongs to some person, and to whom can it be assigned but to the respective stockholders, whose scrip simply represents the proportionate share which each has contributed to the purchase of the government securities. Upon the theory propounded, an individual who purchases $100,000 of government stock for a specific purpose, may plead and receive the exemption from taxation which the act of Congress pledges; but if four persons purchase the like amount for a similar purpose, and each receive a certificate of the amount he has paid toward the gross investment, they lose all benefit of the immunity attached to the securities in hand. The injustice, if not the absurdity, of such discrimination must be sufficiently obvious.

Proof is given that the National banks are already taxed by the General Government to a greater extent than any other corporations or class of business. The law of their creation requires them to perform certain duties and authorizes them to exercise certain privileges, yet for this they must pay a license. It imposes, also, a tax of one-half of one per cent. on their deposits, one per cent. on their circulation, one per cent. on their capital beyond the amount invested in government securities, and five per cent. on their income or earnings. All this is paid from the ordinary earnings of a bank, and reduces its profits to the extent of the taxes paid, whereas all other corporations, manufacturers, &c., are permitted to increase their rates and charges to a sum more than adequate to cover the amount of taxes paid, thus preserving their profits intact, and casting their burdens upon the public, in the capacity of consumers, travelers, &c.

Suggestions and recommendations follow—generally of a uniform tenor with those embodied in Secretary McCulloch's report, already given in full in this paper.

On the proposed transfer of the operations of the Currency Bureau from Washington to the great financial and business emporium of the country, the City of New-York, Comptroller Clarke is very emphatic—contending that not only would the convenience of those concerned in the business of banking be promoted by the change of location, but a great saving in expense would thus be effected. Nearly $200,000 per annum in express charges alone would be saved to the government and the banks by the change of location proposed; while the risk, loss of time, and personal expenses, which would thus be obviated, are large in the extreme. When the circulation now in use by the banks shall have become worn, and require renewal by exchange of old for new, the inconvenience, loss of interest, and expense, will be increased to a manifold extent. The government already owns the buildings in New-York, which a transfer of the office would require for its accommodation, that are now rented for about the sum the Treasury Department is paying for an equal amount of room outside of the Treasury building that would be vacated by the removal of the bureau. The Comptroller is satisfied, therefore, that both the interests of the government, the public and the banks would be subserved by the transfer of the bureau to New-York at an early day.

A summary notice of the manifold advantages of the National banking system, as seen through the light of experience, concludes the report.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK,
NOS. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST.,
Between 7th and 8th avs.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1865.

An election will be held at the hospital on the 10th day of December next for three Directors, as Class No. 4, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. N. K. Rosenfeld, H. Aronson and Anson Leo, all of whose term of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Hon'y Sec'y.

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For the accommodation of the public, we inform them that it will be kept for sale at the following places:

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Kelly, 1st-av., corner 19th-st.
A. Zettel, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.
Geiss, No. 130 7th-av., corner 19th-st.
Max Donald, No. 426 7th-av., corner 31st-st.
Casper Meyer, No. 331 7th-av.
R. BLANK, No. 443 8th-av., corner 33d-st.
N. BOWES, No. 332 9th-av., corner 37th-st.
H. Mankon, No. 282 10th-av.
FLOWERSTONE, No. 89 Barclay-st.
W. Schmidt, No. 112 Greenwich-st.
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ADAM CUTTY, No. 123 6th-st.
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And in other respectable grocery stores.

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500 tons best Bar Iron.
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ALL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR POSSESSION papers, box or package belonging to WILLIAM TAYLOR, deceased, late of Rye, Westchester County, are requested to send the same, addressed to me, to the office of W. H. ANTHON, Esq., No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

RICHARD H. TELLER, Special Administrator, &c.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Christian public, that Rev. JOHN FRISBEE, colored, has been duly authorized to receive contributions for the building of the A. M. E. Church, at Harlem.

CHARLES A. PEABODY HAS RESIGNED the position of United States Judge for Louisiana, and resumed the practice of law in New-York at No. 161 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.—A SERVICE IN memory of all who have fallen in defence of the country will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock. Dr. Thompson will preach a commemoration discourse, and appropriate musical services from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Flemming, Handel and others will be rendered by a select choir.

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FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 53 Centre Market, New-York.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inktrays, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—A double 32-inch engine, in perfect order; 16-horse power. Can be seen in motion at 301 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

COAL $8 50 PER TON
GLOBE
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders,
which is now being delivered at their residences from the yard of the company, West 37th-st.
Shares, Ten Dollars.

Which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed.

See prospectus of the company.

OFFICES.
GLOBE BUILDINGS, NO. 64 BROADWAY, AND NO. 19 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.

Let the people say with one voice, down with the price of coal.

BROOKLYN OFFICE—No. 16 Court-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., (NEAR WALL-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOUR PER CENT. interest paid on deposits subject to draft.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

Goods purchased on commission in the cities of Europe.

Drafts on London, Paris and Germany at favorable rates.

Parcels, packages, and heavy goods sent by steamers twice every week to any part of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

PITHOLE LAND.

A farm on Pithole Creek, Venango County, admitted to be the most productive oil territory yet discovered in Pennsylvania. Will be sold reasonably, the owner not being able to develop it. Address Box No. 1,073 Philadelphia Post-office.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.
Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.

OFFICERS:
President.......Mr. DAVID B. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer....Mr. MARTIN C. BATES.
Secretary.......Mr. JOHN H. SOLSTON.
Attornies.......PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.

Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereon,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.

The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

Office of Bennehoff Reserve Oil Company, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $1,000,000 (one million dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
HENRY COHN,
JACOB STETTHEIMER,
A. H. CORDOZA,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
THOMAS PALMER, Jr.,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
WM. SELIGMAN,
WM. A. PARKER,
Trustees.

Office of New-York Maple Shade Oil Co., No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Maple Shade Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) to $50,000, (fifty thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
HENRY COHN,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
J. GOLDSMITH,
J. MEYER,
A. FATMAN,
J. NATHAN,
JOHN EADIE,
Trustees.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 5, 1865.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of said trustees, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, Albany, Nov. 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 13th) in December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

The National Mechanics' Banking Association of New-York, New-York, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

Office of the New-York State Petroleum and Mining Co., Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 12th day of December, inclusive.

DE LACY LOUCKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Aladdin Petroleum Company will be held at the office thereof, No. 229 Broadway, (Room No. 31,) on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of officers.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$8,000 TO $10,000 in gold or legal-tender for a farm; must be healthy location, good building, good land, no musquitoes, handy to the depot and within two hours' ride of the city. Address, with full particulars, Box 292 Brooklyn Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1865.

Parties holding (30) thirty or more coupons of the three years seven and three-tenths notes maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Dealers in government and other securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.

Life and fire insurance effected in each town, county and State in the Union, in responsible companies, at the lowest rates of premium.

Agents wanted in each town. Liberal commissions paid, and losses promptly adjusted and paid in cash. Parties wishing insurance or to act as agents, will please address

ALFRED KERSHAW, Banker and General Insurance Agent.

Office of the Great Northern Oil Company, No. 40 New-Street, New-York, November, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company will be held at its office in New-York on the 12th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect five Trustees for the ensuing year, and also vote upon a reduction of the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $500,000, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN BRYAN,
J. S. ATWOOD,
Majority of Trustees.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of said company, Room No. 22, No. 54 William-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon two resolutions which will be offered: 1. To increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. 2. To diminish the whole capital stock from three to one dollar per share; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

GEORGE E. COCK,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
GEO. BRADISH,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Trustees.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1865.

Office of Shelden and Columbian Copper Co., No. 22 William-st., New-York, Nov. 23, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for nonpayment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 40, in name of E. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares. By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office, Springfield, Nov. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway, Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, (Room No. 25, third floor,) New-York, Dec. 1, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE McGREGOR Western Railway Company's Bonds due 1st August, 1865, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, 4th December.

G. S. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, Dec. 6, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 5, 1865.

The Chatham National Bank, New-York, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

No. 43 Beaver-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Central Copper Mining Company will take place at their office, No. 43 Beaver-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

L. A. PEYROLLAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, at 12 o'clock M. It is important that every creditor should be duly represented.

DIVIDENDS.

Merchants' National Bank, New-York, Nov. 27, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of government tax, payable Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Assets, $1,571,650 75.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, allows 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free from U. S. Tax. Assets, Nov. 1, 1865, $1,073,076 67.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON is the undisputed originator of the painless and pleasant extraction of teeth with Nitrous Oxide Gas, and has given it to over 8,000 patients without an accident. To avoid the crowd and save time waiting, secure an appointment. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS FOR SETS OF teeth until after the holidays; sets complete in five hours; gas daily administered fresh and teeth extracted without pain at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.

On or about the 10th day of June, 1865, A CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, dated June 2, 1865, No. 318, issued from the office of the Paymaster-General of the State of New-York, signed R. E. Fenton, Governor, and S. E. Mazoin, Paymaster-General of the said State of New-York, requesting the Comptroller of said State to issue to Abram Bulson, Supervisor of the town of Brunswick, $19,000 of the bonds of said State of New-York, and to pay him in cash the sum of $9,560. Also, AN ORDER, signed by Lucius Robinson, Comptroller of the State of New-York, directed to the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, New-York, to issue and deliver to the Supervisor of the town of Brunswick, a bond of the State of New-York for the sum of $19,000. Delivery or payment on the same has been stopped.

DANIEL W. FORD.

MILLINERY.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.— The entire stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, consisting of VELVET, SATIN AND SILK BONNETS; also DERBY and JOCKEY HATS in great variety, selling regardless of cost at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

VELVET BONNETS AT $12 WORTH $20. L. BINN'S millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Jockey hats at $3, worth $15. Velvets, satins, silks and flowers very cheap. Mourning bonnets and veils. New style of vans. Felt Derbies. Trimmers wanted.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.—THE ABOVE WILL BE given to any one who can furnish information as to where a young man called ROBERT CAMPBELL, last seen alive in July, 1864, is to be found, or satisfy his friends that he is dead. Write to M. C. R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, or to No. 60 6th-av., in the furniture-store.

JANUARY 8.—MEET ME FRIDAY, DEC. 8, same time and place as before.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,500, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 33, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Military Division of the Tennessee, Chief Quartermaster's Office, U. S. Mil. R. R., Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction on Nov. 20, 1865, at the foot of Poplar-st., St. Louis, Mo.,

TWO FLAT CARS, 5½ FEET GAUGE.

On Nov. 25, 1865, at the yard of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

NINE FLAT CARS, GAUGE, 4 FEET 8½ INCHES.

On Nov. 27, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.:

311 car wheels,	43 pairs wheels and axles,
217 old axles,	1 tender,
1 smoke-stack,	1 engine truck,
1 pair drivers,	4 springs,
1 parallel rod,	1 bell and frame,
4 hand cars,	14 truck cars,

50,000 pounds of scrap iron.

On Dec. 1, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., the entire stock of the United States Military Railroad supplies remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

(80) Eighty tons assorted iron.
(800) Eight hundred tons scrap iron.
(8) Eight tons assorted steel.
(1) One ton pig lead.

And a general assortment of small stores, suitable for railroads.

On Dec. 11, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the entire stock of new and serviceable stores of the United States Military Railroad, remaining on hand at the General Supply Store, consisting, in part, as follows:

20,000 Twenty thousand axes,
1,000 Tons ass'd bar iron, rd. sq. hfrd. angle.
(80) Eighty tons boiler and tank iron.
(35) Thirty-five tons assorted steel.
(300) Three hundred tons scrap iron, wrought and cast.
25,000) Twenty-five thousand pounds engine brass castings.

Gas-pipe,	Gas fixtures of all kinds,
Brass pipe,	Oil cups,
Spring balances,	Brass cocks of every description,
Shovels,	
Hatchets,	Globe valves, all sizes.
Nuts,	Claw, lining and tamping bars,
Washers, wrought and cast,	Iron and copper rivets and burrs,
Nails and spikes,	
Mallets,	Sheet copper and brass,
Sash, glass and paint, of all kinds,	Chains and rope of all sizes,
Railroad lamps,	Blocks, tackle and snatch,
Cocking stoves and fixtures,	Kelly's head lights,
Heating stoves.	

Full sets of carpenters', blacksmiths' and saddlers tools, rubber car springs, belting gum and leather, files' butts, and screws, tinware of all kinds; and almost every article suitable for railroad operations, all of the very best quality. Also,

(3) Three large lathes, Stevens & Brother, manufacturers.
(2) Two planers, Sellers & Co., manufacturers.
(1) One bolt cutter and 1 gear cutter, Gould & Brother manufacturers.
(1) One axle cut-off lathe, Warner & Whitney.
(2) Two fan-blowers (medium.)
(1) One upright engine, 8-horse power.
(1) One trip-hammer and engine, Howell's patent.
(1) One Broomfield steam hammer.
(1) One Sellers' steam hammer.

Will also be sold at the same time, a large amount of serviceable and second-hand railroad tools of all kinds, consisting of

Carpenters' Tools,
Wheelwrights' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Machinists' Tools,
Stoves and Pipe, Rope, Chains, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Catalogues of the materials to be sold in Nashville can be obtained by application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M.; and of that of Memphis, on application to Capt. John Park, A. Q. M.

The attention of dealers and railroad companies is particularly invited to this sale.

Sales will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, and continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

F. J. CRILLY, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF NAVY CLOTHING, SHEETING, CANVAS DUCK, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

United States Navy Paymaster's Office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at the inspection of provisions and clothing in the Navy-yard, New-York, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., a large assortment of navy clothing, &c., &c., consisting, more or less, of:

3,430 blue cloth pea-jackets; 3,426 blue cloth round jackets.
7,080 blue satinet trousers; 18,667 blue cloth caps.
14,907 blue flannel overshirts; 17,100 blue flannel undershirts.
14,608 blue flannel drawers; 22,709 pairs woolen socks.
10,199 mattresses; 6,351 blankets.
5,592 pairs boots; 6,454 pairs kip shoes.
8,108 pairs calf shoes; 1,151 pairs negro brogans.
20,980 yards blue satinet; 28,012 yards blue flannel.

Also, a large lot of Barnsby sheeting, canvas duck, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton pocket-handkerchiefs and sewing-silk. By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Samples of the sheeting and duck can be seen at this office; other articles at the Navy-yard, on and until the day of sale.

TERMS—Cash, 10 per cent. paid down, and the balance before the goods are taken away, which must be within a reasonable time, under forfeiture of goods and the 10 per cent. deposited.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia Depot, Nov. 29, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior stock of

PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER,

comprising

4,461 sides (containing about 78,622 feet) wax upper leather.
5,279 sides (containing about 98,676 pounds) sole leather.
729 sides (containing about 10,798 pounds) welt leather.

This leather was carefully selected for manufacturing army boots and bootees, and is to be sold in consequence of the disbanding of a large portion of the army.

Terms cash in government funds.

Property to be removed within five days from day of sale.

WILLIAM W. McKIM, Colonel and Chief-Quartermaster.

TO BOOK BUYERS.

Trade Salerooms No. 498 Broadway.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12, AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT 7 P. M.

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

A catalogue of a very select library of books in several Departments of Literature, including a choice collection on Angling, many works on Bibliography; Science and the Fine Arts; Works on Sporting; a large number of highly valuable illustrated works, and many relating to America, some of which are very scarce.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF Carrara marble statuary, pedestals, &c., just received per ship *Uno*, from Leghorn, Italy, and never before exhibited in this country.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, two doors below 14th-st., about 40 pieces of elegant Carrara marble statuary, groups of figures, imported by Messrs. F. Zannoni & Co., from the best studios of Italy, comprising among others the following: Groups—Charity, Cupid Captured by Venus, Guardian Angel, Shepherdess, Contending Cupids, &c.; Statues and Busts—Fisher Boy, Thorwaldsen's Hebe, Canova's Venus, Summer, Flora, Bacchante, Peasant Girl, Madonna, Diana, Apollo, &c.

Also, the superb bust of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the celebrated artist, Chevalier Pio Fedi, of Florence, (which has been on exhibition during the past two months at the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co.,) with elaborately carved pedestal.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday, 10th inst., with catalogues.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Eastern Branch Corral, near Lincoln Hospital Depot, Washington, D. C., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior lot of

SIX HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

The Mules are well broken, matched, in fine condition, and may be considered, in every respect, a first-class lot.

They will be sold singly, to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock, on the Battery, (for account of whom it may concern)—

TOBACCO—1,070 boxes manufactured tobacco, favorite brands and sizes.

LEAF TOBACCO—85 hhds. of Missouri and Kentucky leaf tobacco, damaged at the late fire by fresh water.

Terms cash.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned will sell by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 20th day of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., all the personal property remaining in my hands as the Executrix, &c. of Thomas Addis Emmet, a full list of which may be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or at the office of James Wheeler, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

ANNA R. EMMET, as Executrix of the last will, &c., of T. A. Emmet, dec'd.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
CONTINUATION CLEARING SALE
OF
RIBBONS,
OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.,
OF
BLANKETS, &C.
OF

Everything in the stock at tremendously low rates, to make room for a magnificent stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Now landing by European steamers.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now on hand a full assortment of ENGLISH VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING; also, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, DRUGGETS, and all other articles pertaining to the Carpet trade, which they are selling at IMPORTED and MANUFACTURERS' PRICES for CASH.

AT ELGER'S,
EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
REDUCED TO $1.
Beautiful colors and quality.

AT ELGER'S,
DOG SKIN AND CALF GLOVES,
In black and colors for ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
SCARLET AND WHITE CLOTH GLOVES
For ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES
In the city.

AT ELGER'S,
WATERFALL BREAKFAST CAPS,
New styles.

AT ELGER'S,
WHALEBONE CORSETS REDUCED
To $1 25.

AT ELGER'S,
RIBBON VELVETS, ALL COLORS,
New style dress trimmings, worsted ball fringe all colors, goat hair fringes and tassels.

AT ELGER'S,
WIDE BLACK LACE FOR VAILS.

AT ELGER'S,
BELT BUCKLES FROM 50c.,
100 different styles,

AT ELGER'S,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HOISERY.

W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA ESTABLISHMENT,
At No. 290 Canal-st.,
Under the Brandreth House,
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,
the latest novelties,
OPERA CLOAKS,
and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of WINTER CLOAKS,
in elegant styles, at
ADOLPH NEW,
No. 290, the first store in Canal-st., No. 290.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS,
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 185 Pearl-st., New-Yo

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple, fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

FURS.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.

FLEMING, Manager.

FURS! FURS!!—THE FINEST AND RICHEST stock of Furs to be found is at FLEMING'S, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.; also, a splendid variety of fancy robes, rugs, ladies' skating caps, gent's fur caps, collars, gloves and hats and caps, of every style and quality, at our manufacturing prices.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE PLEASANTLY situated on West 23d-st. The house sets in the centre of three lots, which form a beautiful garden in front and all around it; has windows on all sides, six rooms on first floor and about 20 rooms in all, two bath-rooms and water closets, hot and cold water, furnace, range and gas; will be let at a low rent till May 1 next. Apply this day to JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 217 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FIVE OFFICES ON first floor, at No 74 Broadway and No. 11 New-st., with entrance on either street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—PLEASANT AND VERY desirable rooms to let, in a comfortable home.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED.—PART OR WHOLE OF A first loft, located in any street leading out of Broadway, between Murray and Walker sts., or on Broadway, for a light and clean business. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 81 Warren-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE WITH modern improvements, with six or more lots, not over two miles from the Brooklyn ferries, or lot in good location, suitable for a private residence. Address T. J. Mc, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL, LOW-PRICED COUNTRY place in New-York State, with water front, lake or river, either on or off a railroad. Address L. K. Y., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A CHURCH OR PROPERTY 75x100 or more, located between 2d and 5th avs. and 10th and 30th sts. Applications, with particulars, to be sent to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 261 East Broadway.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.

C. SCHUMANN

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

COTTON LANDS.

Partners wanted in the cultivation of 4,500 acres of cotton land in Louisiana, known as the Acklin Places, opposite the mouth of the Red River. For particulars, inquire of B. LANIER, in a few days, at the Astor House.

SOUTHERN INVESTMENT—SUGAR AND COTTON.—Two middle-aged energetic Northern men, now owning and working a Sugar Plantation near New-Orleans, having had two years' practical experience, and desiring to enlarge their operations by connecting two adjoining Sugar Plantations with their own, can show great inducements to parties of the requisite capital and enterprise for that purpose. Unexceptionable references given. Apply daily, from 10½ to 12½ o'clock, at the office of MORRIS & BILLINGS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND INTERESTS OF a general supply-store at Newbern, N. C., doing a flourishing business in a business part of the city; stock bought low; store commodious, leased for three years. Apply to JOHN GIFFORD, Craven-st., two doors south of Pollock, Newbern, N. C.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 265 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted, and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material.

ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FOR SALE.

FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON.

For sale, an elegant country residence, with about 50 acres of highly cultivated land; abundance of the choicest kinds of fruits; house large and replete with all modern conveniences; stables, coach-house, barns, gas house, ice house, lodge, &c.; extensive river front, views unsurpassed; location unexceptionable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.

FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE LOT with the buildings thereon, No. 9 East 4th-st., being about 135 feet from Broadway; the buildings consist of front and rear buildings; the lot is 25x98 feet 10 inches, and on the rear of 25x35 feet, making a very fine lot for a large store or any public building.

Apply to WM. H. WILSON, No. 117 Warren-st., or G. VAN COTT, No. 6 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.— One of the finest farms in the State, beautifully situated in the village of Springfield, Union County, one hour's ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, and one mile from the Milburn depot. Said farm contains 120 acres of first quality land, double two-story dwelling-house, splendid new barns and other outbuildings. Apply to F. M. WILLIS, No. 25 Fulton-st., or on the premises.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The steamboat dock at Cornwall, on the Hudson River, 129 feet water front by 231 feet deep, with large brick dwelling-house, barn and other buildings on the premises. Steamboat wharfages will pay good interest on the investment. Apply to J. R. BROWN, No. 5 Coenties-slip.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE SITES FOR sale on the handsomest streets in Orange; first-class neighborhood, on high ground, with fine views, only a few minutes from depot. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 209 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60x half the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on 2d-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Also, four lots in 52d-st., 200 feet east of 5th-av. Also, a valuable corner on 5th-av. Terms easy. URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS AT ORANGE and Mont Clair for sale, each 25 and 40 acres land, with buildings; prices, $12,000 and 15,000. Also, several places from 8 to 50 acres each; prices, $2,500 to $10,000. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-front, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year.

ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 183 EAST 21ST-ST.; a nice brick house, high stoop, desirable dwelling; price $16,000. Apply to CHAS. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

HOUSES AND STORES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In all parts of the city, wanted by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, and extension on parlor floor; parlor and two bedrooms adjoining on 2d floor: dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SIX adults; three moderate sized rooms, or two common size with hall bed-room, below 30th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs. preferred; a private family having such accommodations, or a select boarding-house will find this a good opportunity; first-class reference given and required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

BOARD FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with a pleasant room. Inquire at No. 315 West 4th-st., between Bank and West 12th sts. Reference required.

57 WEST ELEVENTH-ST.—A CARD.—ELegantly furnished rooms, en suite, for families and single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply as above, one door from 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET two or three rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board. Apply at No. 60 West 28th-st.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-street, New-York, Dec. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

300 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, in well-coopered and full head-lined flour barrels; the bids to be for the bushel of 60 pounds.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the beans, potatoes and onions must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meats will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1865, for the sale of

660 BARRELS OF WHISKY.

The whisky offered for sale was selected with care, and is of the first quality, especially the Rye and Bourbon Whisky, which are equal, if not superior, to any Whiskies now in the market.

Proposals may be made for any number of barrels, not less than five of each lot.

Lot No. 1, consists of 23 barrels of Rye Whisky, containing about 920 gallons.

Lot No. 2, consists of 228 barrels of Bourbon Whisky, containing about 9,120 gallons; and

Lot No. 3, consists of 410 barrels of Rectified Whisky, containing about 1,640 gallons.

The whisky will be regauged before the delivery and sold by the "proof gallon." It may be examined at the Subsistence Depot, Alexandria, Va., or samples can be seen and proposals obtained from any of the following officers:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Brigham, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Boston, Mass.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. & Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. & C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the regauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves, in Alexandria, Va., free of expense to the purchaser.

The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL, Major & C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 17 State-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

Office of the Board of Education, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1866.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
Committee on Supplies.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	—
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Dec. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 9
QUEEN	SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 23

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 29.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 6.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY	Dec. 8
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Jan. 5

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
Will remove on Dec. 15 to new offices, No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin	$132 50	Second cabin	$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	THURSDAY	Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Dec. 9
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Dec. 16

And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish Ports.

HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 16
BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 30

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British Iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 64 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF SAILING. OWING TO the national day of Thanksgiving falling on the 7th of December, the steamship MORRO CASTLE will not leave this port for Havana till Dec. 8, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. North River, on FRIDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave Dec. 14.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 4, and MONDAY, Jan. 1.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE, SEMI-WEEKLY.

Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida. The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GREENMAN.
AMERICA, Capt. LINDT.
WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARISH.

The
NEVADA
Will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The CONSTITUTION will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

Freight received on our covered Pier No. 13 N. R. at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. J. B. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER;
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

The new and elegant Steamship EUTERPE leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

From Pier No. 51, North River, foot of Christopher-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The first-class steamship SAN JACINTO, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Cabin Passage	[illegible]	Deck Passage	$10

The first-class steamships

TYBEE	Capt. CROWELL.
PERIT	Capt. DELANOY.
HUNTER	Capt. ROGERS.
CHASE	Capt. ROATH.

The steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. L. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or first-class passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—MURRAY'S

weekly lines, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida. The first-class steamships
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.

The VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. McCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 66 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$350	$250	$125

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock, the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$250.	$175.	$100.

Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price. 100 pounds baggage free.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH.

For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received daily at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M., closing at 3 P. M. on the 9th, for slow, and 9 o'clock A. M. 11th for fast freight.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE, composed of first-class steamers, having large freight capacity, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE!!!

The new steamer MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. The well-known and popular steamer MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 16. Through bills of lading issued for all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, in connection with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis.

For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Or J. EAGER & CO.,
Agents of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

THE ELEGANT STEAMSHIP
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above named ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodation, apply to the agents,
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

FROM PIER NO. 13 NORTH RIVER,
SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Freight is now being received for the new steamship MISSOURI, and bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The new, elegant, and very fast steamship
ANDALUSIA,
IRA BURSLEY, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 9th December.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER,
ADELE, Capt. ——,

One of these elegant steamships leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North river.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents at Wilmington, HARRISS & HOWELL, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.

The A 1 steamship WASHINGTON is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SEA SICKNESS! SEA SICKNESS!

Prevented and cured. Certificates, Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Chemists and others. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and Broadway Druggists.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B. HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out!

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents tables mailed free. Book sent by mail, postage-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PILES, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RUPTURE—Their modern treatment and radical cure—SCALPEL No. 46, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 64 pages, elegantly printed cuts; 50 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121. For full set of the SCALPEL in volumes, (six—pages 500 each,) at $18, apply to the Editor, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

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DR. HARVEY HAS REMOVED TO NO. 47 Amity-st., where he continues to remove birth marks, scars, moles, moth, freckles, discolored skin, &c., without pain. Consultation free. Office hours 10 to 1.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

For paving Twenty-sixth-street from Lexington to Madison avenues.

For paving Twenty-first-street from Third to Fourth avenues; also, west side of Gramercy Park.

The limits embraced by such an assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, described as follows:

All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Madison avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; also, all the lots fronting on the west side of Gramercy Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 27, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 12th day of December, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 38 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1865. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all Taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. On all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

Director....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—L'AFRICAINE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
(Twenty-second night, second subscription.)
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 8,
The unprecedentedly successful new opera,
L'AFRICAINE,
with its magnificent and gorgeous mise en scene and most extraordinary and complete cast.
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. ORTOLANI,
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR LORINI,
SIGNOR BARILI,
HERR MULLER, HERR REICHARDT.
Conductor....CARL BERGMANN
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
L'AFRICAINE.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, and TUESDAY, Dec. 12,
LAST NIGHTS OF L'AFRICAINE.
THE TWO LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS.
L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
L'AFRICAINE.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats for WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the two last nights of the season, or either of them, are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, before MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 M.

Reserved seats and tickets may now be had at all the ticket offices, viz.: The box-office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

Director....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

L'AFRICAINE AT A MATINEE.
CARD.—Mr. MARETZEK respectfully announces to the lady patrons of the matinees that he will give
A GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
L'AFRICANE
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 9, at 1.

To effect this, the Director is compelled to throw up a regular evening performance, the importance of the work rendering it impossible to give it more than four times a week. The loss from this cause, augmented by the additional expense of each performance, in extra orchestra, chorus, ballet, &c., will compel Mr. Maretzek to raise the prices of admission, for this occasion only, TO ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

It is highly important to procure tickets early, so that there may be no delay at the door. They can be had TO-DAY, at the box-office of the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BENEFIT
OF
THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1865,
for the last time of the season, previous to the departure of the opera troupe for Boston,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with the third act of Meyerbeer's grand opera,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Seats may be secured at the inside ticket office of the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

COOPER INSTITUTE,

DEC. 16, 19, 21, 22 AND 23.

H. M. FAY, former confederate of the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, previous to sailing to Europe to expose them, will give, on the evenings of the above dates, at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
a complete and thorough exposition of all their
TRICKS AND HUMBUGGERY.
Remember the dates—Dec. 16, 19, 21, 22 and 23.

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TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE for every one who has a grape vine, a city yard, an acre lot, a garden, a vineyard, an orchard, a country seat, a farm, who has a house to build, out-buildings to erect, or a home to beautify.

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a caution, to young men and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:15, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
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will be presented, after months of preparation, in a style of magnificence far surpassing any previous spectacular pageant at this theatre, with
SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY HAYES,
(comprising novel and extraordinary effects,)
MUSIC ARRANGED EXPRESSLY BY THOMAS BAKER,
Mechanical Effects, by W. Sanders,
Gorgeous Costumes, by J. Bullock,
Beautiful Appointments and Humorous Masks,
by W. Henry,
A Drama of Hope, Despair and Revenge, dramatized expressly for the Olympic, from the celebrated romance of A. Dumas, entitled
MONTE CRISTO;
OR, THE
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
introducing the eminent and favorite actor,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who has been expressly engaged to give due effect to this powerful drama.
During the piece, a Grand Ballet, by the following artists:
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THE BEAUTIFUL DANSEUSE MLLE. ELISE,
The piece will be presented with the following powerful cast:

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Danglars	Mr. C. Morton
Villefort	Mr. T. J. Hind
Fernand	Mr. G. W. Garrison
Caderousse	Mr. James Lewis
Abbe Faria	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Andrea Benedetto	Mr. J. H. Selwyn
M. De Boville	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Morel	Mr. Scott
Governor	Mr. Stanley
Albert	Miss Louisa Meyers
Mercedes	Miss Kate Newton
Haydee	Miss Eliza Newton

ACT 1.—Entrance to the Port and Harbor of Marseilles.
ACT 2.—Dungeons of Chateau D'If—Ramparts of the Seagirt Fortress.
ACT 3.—Island of Monte Cristo—Caves of Monte Cristo.
ACT 4.—Lone Inn—Home of Sinbad the Sailor.
ACT 5.—House of Count de Morcerf—by J. Hillyard.
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Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.
Seats secured three days in advance.

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CLIFFORD,
GIANT CLARK BROTHERS,
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GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
Drama of GEORGE BARRINGTON.
Drama of THREE CRACKSMEN.
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HUNTINGTON'S GREAT PAINTING OF MRS. WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY—On view, day and evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to do the general housework in a small private family; the best of city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 104 East 12th-st. and 2d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business, and can give good city reference. Call at No. 113 East 38th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, cook or chambermaid, by a respectable servant, with the best of city references, in a private family. May be seen at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 597 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 12th-st., in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small private family; the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or for general servant; wages, $9. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week; would assist with family sewing, dress or shirtmaking. Call at No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FIRST-CLASS Protestant and Catholic female servants in every capacity. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands boning, pastry and all kinds of soups. Apply at No. 99 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., room No. 7.

A FRENCH LADY, JUST FROM PARIS, would like to have a few ladies to go as dressmakers by the week, perfectly capable. Call for one week at No. 287½ Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent single man as groom, coachman, &c.; can also do the general work of a small place, if required; is strictly temperate; a quiet place, plenty of work, and good wages desired; indubitable testimonials of ability, good character, &c., given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 92 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, either in the city or country; can give unexceptionable reference from last employer. Protestant family preferred. Call on or address J. M. C., for two days, at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, HAVing a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and general business, a situation as clerk or book-keeper; can give the best of city references. Address J. M., Marine Iron Works, Goerck-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a private family; has the best of city reference; has lived six years in his last place. Can be seen for two days at the grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; ten years' experience; unquestionable reference given from last employers. Address C. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who has the best of city references, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address THOMAS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; has the best city and country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN GARdener, by a single man, lately over, who has done gardening in Germany and France, understanding his business in all its branches. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 154 4th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, and to take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; can be referred to his last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, sober and faithful man; willing and obliging; has four years' city reference. Address T. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single Englishman; is capable and willing; unexceptionable reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN single man, as gardener; has several years experience in this country. Address H., at Smith's, Seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, THAT CAN GIVE good city references as to character, capability, &c., may hear of a desirable and permanent situation by applying at No. 35 University-place, from 9 to 12 A. M., or after 4 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, having completed their report in said matter, notice is hereby given that a copy of said report, which will be presented for confirmation to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, inst., at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the Clerk's office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report, who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may within ten days from the date hereof, being the first publication of this notice, state his or their objections to the same, in writing to the undersigned at their office, number 32 Nassau-street, (Room number 25,) in the City of New-York.

—DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET, }

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.

DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, }
EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors
Jy7-law6mF.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....Mr. G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
Grand Pantomimic Spectacular Drama,
SINBAD THE SAILOR;
OR, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS.
MISS FANNY HERRING....as....SINBAD.
MR. G. L. FOX....as....KABOB.
WITH ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
A GRAND PANORAMA.
MOST BRILLIANT PICTURES IN THE PIECE.
COMMENCING WITH A CAPITAL DRAMA.
MR. W. H. WHALLEY, MR. LEWIS MESTAYER,
MISS R. DENVIL, MR. WM. MARDEN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, HIPPOTHEATRON.

Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS EVENING, AT 8,
AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
commencing at 2½,
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
THE EQUESTRIAN WITHOUT A RIVAL,
and his infant son
LITTLE CLARENCE, THE BABY WONDER,
together with the full strength of the
UNEQUALED TROUPE,
acknowledged by all to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST EVER SEEN
in New-York or the United States.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—NO. 514 BROADWAY.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
This evening will be performed the successful play, entitled,
"A FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM."
SCENE 1st—Brother Jonathan's Yankee Notion Shop.
SCENE 2d—A street in Jonathan's Village.
SCENE 3d—Hall in John Bull's Mansion.
SCENE 4th—Pat's Cabin.
SCENE 5th—Grand Allegory, "The Shamrock."
Previous to the play, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c., by "THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD."

THIRD REGULAR PROMENADE CONCERT.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
Will be held
At the Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1865, at 8 o'clock,
For the benefit of
THE FEMALE CHRISTIAN HOME,
under the patronage of the following ladies:
Mrs. W. T. Blodgett,
Mrs. G. B. Satterlee,
Mrs. S. H. Wales,
Mrs. Edward Oothout,
Mrs. J. W. Patterson,
Mrs. Roswell Skeel,
Mrs. Waldo Hutchins,
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,
Mrs. Robert Browne,
Miss Tracey,
Miss Gardner,
Mrs. W. S. Garner,
Mrs. D. Willis James,
Mrs. John M. Storey,
Mrs. Leg'nd Lockwood,
Mrs. J. Farley Cox.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Tiffany & Co.'s, and at the principal music-stores.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at Irving Hall. Tickets $1. To be had at the Conservatory, No. 162 East 18th-st., and at the music-store of Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st. Tickets to pupils of the Conservatory free. Extra tickets to pupils 50 cents. Doors open at 1; to commence at 2.

FINE ARTS.

FARRER'S WATER COLOR DRAWINGS are now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

JAMES H. TYNG'S

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

M. W. LYON'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st. Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger, of Mrs. Lyon. Parents are invited to call.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20, and that the second quarter, or half session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November. By particular request a separate department has been arranged for little boys.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 123 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Next term opens Jan 1.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ANY LADY DESIRING INSTRUCTION in penmanship at her residence may secure the services of a competent lady teacher by addressing Miss A. B., at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND IMBECILE CHILDREN. H. M. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING English, wishes a situation as teacher of mathematics, Italian and French, or either of them, in a school in or out of town; or the care of a few private pupils. Address, for terms and reference, C. N., care of Messrs. Moirt & Nash, No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 145 East 34th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SEYMOUR & COMPANY.

[U. S. Revenue stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

Whereas for more than five years before Nov. 21, 1865, a copartnership under the firm name of SEYMOUR & COMPANY, composed of MELANCTHON L. SEYMOUR, WARREN B. SAGE, now residing in Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, N. Y., and CHARLES E. O'HARA, now residing at the City of New-York, had transacted business as manufacturers of and dealers in paper in the City and State of New-York, with its principal place of business at said city; and whereas said copartnership, on said day was terminated, by the death of said SEYMOUR.

Now, therefore, this may certify that the undersigned, the surviving partners of said firm, will, from and after said day, continue said business at said city, under said firm name of SEYMOUR & COMPANY, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed,) WARREN B. SAGE.
(Signed.) CHARLES E. O'HARA.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 30th day of November, 1865, before me personally came, WARREN B. SAGE and CHARLES E. O'HARA, known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they had executed the same. Witness, my hand and seal, the day, month and year above written.

(Signed,) FREDERICK J. KING, Notary Public,
[Seal.] in and for the County of New-York.
d1-law4wF*

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. & T. MELENFY & Co., at No. 739 8th-av., in this city, is this day dissolved, Mr. THOMAS McCORMICK withdrawing from the firm.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.
JAMES MELENFY,
THEODORE MELENFY,
THOMAS McCORMICK.

The business will be hereafter carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of J. & T. MELENFY.
JAMES MELENFY,
THEODORE MELENFY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of DODD, WILKIN & TOBIN, for the purpose of carrying on the business of tailors' trimmings at No. 98 Duane-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.
GEO. F. DODD,
CHAS. H. WILKIN,
JOHN TOBIN.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned offers for sale
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.
All goods warranted strictly pure.
Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 83 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEman having $50,000 in cash, is desirous of forming a special partnership with an old established house. Address, with real name, S. A. S., Box No. 104 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF a country store, doing a business of over $50,000. Address Box No. 9 Astoria Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Doors open 7¼; begins 7¾.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1865.
Sixteenth night of
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear for the
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON AS
DAMON,
In Banim's powerful play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Messrs. J. McCullough, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, B. Ralston, Danvers, Becks, E. H. Holmes, J. W. Collier; Misses Farren, Agnes Perry, Everett, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
MONDAY, EDWIN FORREST
Will appear in his great original impersonation of
SPARTACUS,
In Dr. Bird's great American tragedy of the
GLADIATOR.
Admission, 75 cents; Secured Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 30 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE....FRIDAY.

FIFTY-FOURTH NIGHT
OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
In his masterly personation of
SAM.
SAM,
Which has now attracted
CROWDED HOUSES FOR NINE WEEKS.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN....as....LAURA
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AFTERNOON,
TENTH GRAND MATINEE.
Doors open at 1; begins at 1½; closes 3¾; seats should be secured in advance.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Dec. 4, and during the week.
DAN BRYANT'S NEW STUMP SPEECH.
LITTLE MAC'S ESSENCE. DEAF IN A HORN.
THE PAWNBROKERS.
Latest from Paris. Tinpanonion. Drum Major.
WAKE UP WILLIAM HENRY.
CHALLENGE DANCE. BILLY PATTERSON.
Parquet 50 cents. Gallery 30 cents. Commences at

THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

PHAROAH'S SERPENTS.
"It will astonish the groups around many a Winter's fireside."—*London Standard.*
50 cents per box. By mail, 55 cents.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
J. L. WARREN, Manager.
No. 579 Broadway.

For other Amusements see Eighth Page.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

EVERETT ROOMS, corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M.
NEW CLASSES for beginners,
CLASSES for advanced pupils,
CLASSES for "the German."

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, Dec. 5, 1865.

Council having invited several distinguished gentlemen to take part in a course of lectures *On the Current Resources and Indebtedness of the United States*, limited to one hour each, and followed by such brief discussion as may arise thereon, to be delivered on each THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, (the society will organize at 7½ o'clock,) in December and January next, have pleasure in announcing that the *Inaugural Address*—and specially treating on the *Sinking Fund System*—will be delivered on FRIDAY, the 8th of December, (the National Thanksgiving falling on Thursday,) by Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING. To be followed on THURSDAY, 14th December, by EDWARD A. ATKINSON, Esq., of Boston, *On Cotton.* 21st December, by E. H. DERBY, Esq., of Boston, *On Reciprocity Treaties and their Effects on Commerce.* 28th December, by HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., of Philadelphia, *On the Resources of the United States.* The evenings of January have not been specially appropriated.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, ROBERT HELLER, F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BERGE, THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN, E. MUZIO, C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS, CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK.
And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS.

"The Christmas Tree." Song and Chorus.
"Santa Claus." Song and Chorus. For the little folks.
Written and composed by Rev. A. A. GRALEY.
Price 30 cents each. Four for $1.
"Happy Christmas Day." Chorus.
"The Beautiful Christmas Morning." Chorus.
Price 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen, mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HAVE YOU SEEN HAINES BROTHERS' NEW PIANOS?

If not, go and see them at once, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.

They are splendid Pianos, at moderate prices.

N. B.—Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS

TO RENT,
At the manufacturers, HAINES BROTHERS,
2d-av., corner 21st-st.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS—wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains; prices from $60 to $225. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. One of the largest stocks of sheet music, music books, and music merchandise in the United States. Warerooms and Factory, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; Brooklyn Rooms, No. 303 Fulton-st., over the Dime Savings Bank, Halsey's Building.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—Wareroom No. [illegible] Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

"SILVER TRUMPETS," PLAYED AT ST. Peter's on Christmas days, 30 cents. "Silver Trumpets March," 35 cents. "Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's," 50 cents. "The Haunting Thought," (Alex. Reichardt,) German and English words, 40 cents.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, [illegible]-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

"I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS"—THIRTY cents; with variations, by Brinley Richards, [illegible]; for violin, [illegible]; "I have heard Sweet Music Stealing," [illegible]; "Wearing of the Green," [illegible]; march, [illegible]; violin, [illegible].
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos for sale at low prices. Also, a good assortment of pianos to rent.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot, wholesale and retail, for the GOLD MEDAL "Peloubet ORGANS," $65 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES—A LARGE VARIETY OF new and second-hand pianos for sale at low prices, at No. 726 Broadway. Parties will do well to examine them before making their selections.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC school, a gentleman about 35, as Professor of piano-forte (violin soloist preferred;) lessons six hours per day. Address, stating salary, MUSIC, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR CHILDREN, UNder twelve years of age, to take the entire charge of. Address, with reference, S. L. B., Stamford, Conn.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of Secretary Harlan.

In opening his report, Secretary HARLAN makes the following statement of the public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, [illegible]

[illegible] with military warrants	[illegible]
[illegible] with agricultural scrip	[illegible]
[illegible] located under Agricultural College grants	[illegible]
[illegible] approved to the States as swamp lands	[illegible]
[illegible] approved to the States for railroads	[illegible]
[illegible] taken under the Homestead Law	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
During the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865, the aggregate quantity taken for the same purposes was	880,891 13
Making, during five quarters, the total number of acres	5,394,329 59

The cash receipts from sales, homestead and location fees, for the same five quarters, ending Sept. 30, 1865, were $1,038,490 78.

The cash sales for the year ending June 30, 1865, amounted to $748,427 25, an excess of $70,420 04 over the sum received from the same source the previous year.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, 4,161,-[illegible] acres of public lands were surveyed. The aggregate quantity of surveyed public lands undisposed of Sept. 30, 1865, was 132,285,035 acres.

Owing to the failure of the appropriation for that purpose at the last session of Congress, no contracts have been made for surveys during the current fiscal year, except where there were unexpended balances from previous years, or where the expense of survey was defrayed by private parties.

The Secretary then refers to the manner of acquiring by preëmption surveyed public lands, and suggests some general provisions in regard to unsurveyed lands. He says:

THE HOMESTEAD LAW

has been in operation since the 1st day of January, 1863. Large bodies of lands have been entered under its provisions. Five years' continued residence is necessary to the perfection of the title of a homestead settler, unless he prefers to purchase the lands at the minimum price, and obtain a patent. It is estimated that from forty to fifty per cent. of persons who have so claimed the privilege of the Homestead Law will prefer to make payment, and thus secure title before the expiration of the period when it would otherwise vest. The nominal sum paid by the homestead settler, and the fee which he pays to the local officers, are sufficient to cover the expense incident to the survey and the disposal of the land.

In the enactment of this law Congress was doubtless influenced by the conviction that the settlement and cultivation of the public lands were objects of greater importance to the nation than the increased revenue that might be derived from their sale; and future experience will, it is not doubted, attest the wisdom as well as the beneficence of this legislation.

The Secretary approved of the suggestions that a time should be prescribed in which appeals may be taken from the decision of local officers to the General Land Office, and from the latter to the department; urges that early provision should be made for the adjustment of Spanish and Mexican titles arising under existing treaties with the Republic of Mexico; again calls attention to the necessity for the organization of a bureau of mining, and says that, as the existing financial condition of the country requires that the product of every industrial pursuit should contribute to the payment of the public debt, "Congress must decide whether the public interest would be better promoted by a sale in fee of those mineral lands, or by raising a revenue from their annual product. The impolicy of suffering them to remain in their present condition, without any species of legislation regulating or defining the rights of the parties in interest, must be apparent to all."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Secretary HARLAN states that the entire number of Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States will not probably exceed 350,000. He refers to their affiliation with the rebels during the war, and says that the Commissioner sent out to them made such preliminary arrangements as it is believed will result in the abolition of slavery among them, the cession within the Indian Territory of lands for the settlement of the civilized Indians now residing on reservations elsewhere, and the ultimate establishment of civil government, subject to the supervision of the United States.

The perfidious conduct of the Indians in making unprovoked war upon us, has been visited with the severest retribution. The country within the Indian Territory has been laid waste, vast amounts of property destroyed, and the inhabitants reduced from a prosperous condition to such extreme destitution that thousands of them must inevitably perish during the present Winter, unless timely provision be made by the government for their relief.

Hostile relations, such as have existed for several generations, continue between many of the most fierce and warlike tribes of New-Mexico and Arizona and the white inhabitants. A considerable military force is necessary for the protection of the latter and the maintenance of public order.

The Indians of the plains, who subsist chiefly on buffalo, follow them on their migration toward the north in the early part of the Summer, and return in Autumn, spreading over the western part of the State of Kansas and the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Montana and Colorado. Influenced by the unfriendly Indians of the Southwest, and probably incited by rebel emissaries, they maintained active and vigorous hostilities. Our defenceless frontier settlements were harassed; the communications between the Mississippi Valley and our possessions on the Pacific seriously interrupted; emigrant and government trains assailed; property of great value destroyed, and [illegible] women and children barbarously murdered. It became the imperative duty of the government to send military expeditions against these savages, which checked the commission of further outrages, and induced them to sue for peace. On the recommendation of the Generals in command of our forces, a commission, composed of officers of the army and civilians, was sent to the Upper Arkansas and the Upper Missouri. Satisfactory treaties have been negotiated with a large number of these tribes. [illegible] can be made with them during the early part of the approaching Spring.

It is difficult to maintain peaceful relations with the Indians in Minnesota. The terrible massacre of the white inhabitants in the year 1862 is fresh in the memory of the country. The intense exasperation which followed led in that State to a policy, which has also prevailed to some extent in several of our organized Territories, inducing a personal predatory warfare between the frontier citizens, emigrants and miners, and isolated bands of Indians belonging, in many instances, to tribes at peace with the government. This awakens a spirit of retaliation, inciting atrocious acts of violence, which, oft repeated, result in irreparable disaster to both races.

The policy of the total destruction of the Indians has been openly advocated by gentlemen of high position, intelligence and personal character; but no enlightened nation can adopt or sanction it without a forfeiture of its self-respect and the respect of the civilized nations of the earth.

Financial considerations forbid the inauguration of such a policy. The attempted destruction of 300,000 of these people, accustomed to a nomadic life, subsisting upon the spontaneous productions of the earth, and familiar with the fastnesses of the mountains and the swamps of the plains, would involve an appalling sacrifice of the lives of our soldiers and frontier settlers, and the expenditure of untold treasure. It is estimated that the maintenance of each regiment of troops engaged against the Indians of the plains costs the government $2,000,000 per annum. All the military operations of last Summer have not occasioned the immediate destruction of more than a few hundred Indian warriors. Such a policy is manifestly as impracticable as it is in violation of every dictate of humanity and Christian duty.

It is therefore recommended that stringent legislation be adopted for the punishment of violations of the rights of persons and property of members of Indian tribes who are at peace with the government.

Sufficient appropriations should be made to supply the pressing wants of these wards of the government, resulting from the encroaching settlements springing up in every organized territory. The occupation of their hunting-grounds and fisheries by agriculturists, and even of their mountain fastnesses by miners, has necessarily deprived the Indians of their accustomed means of support and reduced them to extreme want. If the deficiency so occasioned should not be supplied, it is not to be expected that a savage peoplecan be restrained from seeking, by violence, redress of what they conceive to be a greivous wrong.

That their growing wants thus caused maynot become a perpetual burden, every reasonable effort should be made to induce the Indians to adopt agricultural and pastoral pursuits. It is recommended that Congress provide a civilization and educational fund, to be disbursed in such mode as to secure the coöperation and assistance of benevolent organizations, affording an opportunity for private citizens to dispense their charities to these impoverished children of the forest through the usual channels. It is believed that all the Christian churches would gladly occupy this missionary field, supplying a large per cent. of the means necessary for their instruction, and thus bring into contact with the Indian tribes a class of men and women whose lives conform to a higher standard of morals than that which is recognized as obligatory by too many of the present employes of the government.

On taking charge of this department on the 15th day of May last, the relations of officers respectively engaged in the military and civil departments in the Indian country were in an unsatisfactory condition. A supposed conflict of jurisdiction and a want of confidence in each other led to mutual criminations, whereby the success of military operations against hostile tribes and the execution of the policy of this department were seriously impeded. Upon conferring with the War Department it was informally agreed that the agents and officers under the control of the Secretary of the Interior should hold no intercourse, except through the military authorities, with tribes of Indians against whom hostile measures were in progress; and that the military authorities should refrain from interference with such agents and officers in their relations with all other tribes, except to afford the necessary aid for the enforcement of the regulations of this department. This informal arrangement has been executed in good faith, producing, it is believed, a salutary effect on the bearing of the hostile tribes, and securing the desired harmony and efficient coöperation of those charged with this branch of the public service.

It is earnestly recommended that the superintendents, and also agents of a suitable grade, be empowered to act as civil magistrates within the limits of reservations where the tribal relations are maintained, and also on the plains remote from the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. The want of an acceptable and efficient provision for the administration of justice has been sensibly felt in cases arising between members of the tribes, or between Indians and the white men who have been permitted to reside among them.

The Secretary of the Treasury holds stocks in trust for the Chickasaw national fund, which amount, as appears by his report to the [illegible] of December last, to the sum of one [illegible] hundred and [illegible] thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and [illegible] cents, ([illegible]) Public securities and certificates of stock of the par value of three million, fifty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifteen cents, ($3,053,592 15,) belonging to the trust fund of other Indian tribes, are on deposit with the Secretary of the Interior. I am not aware of any good reason for a divided custody of these funds. It is suggested that Congress designate one depository for all the securities held by the United States in trust for the Indians.

Copious details in regard to each branch of the Indian service are furnished in the voluminous and well considered report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I respectfully refer to it for further information, and commend the various suggestions it contains to the favorable consideration of Congress.

PATENTS.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1865, there were received at the Patent Office eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty applications for patents, and seventy applications for an extension of patents. Six thousand two hundred and ninety-two patent, including reissues and designs, were issued, and sixty-one extensions granted. One thousand five hundred and thirty caveats were filed. Seven hundred and forty-one applications allowed, but no patents issued thereon by reason of the non-payment of the final fee.

On the 1st day of October, 1864, there was a balance to the credit of the fund of fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($56,117 39.) The fees received for the succeeding twelve months amounted to three hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents, ($316,987 27.) The expenditures during the same period were two hundred and sixty-two thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, ($262,445 47.) Leaving a balance on the 1st day of October, 1865, of one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and nineteen cents, ($110,659 19.)

The law provides that in interference cases, or where letters patent have been refused, an appeal lies from the decision of the primary examiner to the examiners in chief, and from their decision to the Commissioner of Patents. According to a judicial construction of existing laws, an appeal may be taken from the decision of the Commissioner to the Chief Justice, or one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of this district. This procedure is unnecessarily circuitous and protracted, and should be abridged by an amendment of the law so as to allow an appeal from the decision of the primary examiner or the examiners in chief directly to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, if the party against whom it is rendered so elects.

The Commissioner of Patents is clothed with unrestrained discretionary power in all cases of application for the extension of patents. His decision, whether favorable or unfavorable, is final, and frequently involves private and public interests of enormous value. It is submitted for the consideration of Congress whether it is wise to lodge so large a power with a subordinate officer, without subjecting its exercise to the supervisory control of the head of the department.

THE CENSUS.

Secretary HARLAN states that when he entered on the discharge of his duties two volumes of the eighth census ("Population" and "Agriculture") had been published, and materials had been compiled for a portion of the third. The fund appropriated had been exhausted, but the diminished business of the General Land Office, resulting from the condition of affairs in the Southern States, made a considerable fund disposable, and the third volume ("Manufactures") has been completed, while the fourth and last, embracing "mortuary," "educational" and "miscellaneous," will be distributed at an early day. The Secretary suggests the propriety of an appropriation sufficient to enable the preparation of an annual report on population, and the manufacturing and other material interests of the United States.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The progress of this work is sketched, and the Secretary states that by the end of next month the first sixty miles of the track from Omaha will be ready, and that by the 1st of July next, the first hundred miles will be in operation. On all the sections of the road equally satisfactory progress has been made. The propriety of the appointment of government directors in each of the Pacific Railroad Companies is suggested, and Secretary HARLAN states that he has invited the directors, on the part of the government, and the several Boards of Commissioners, to meet in Washington, Jan. 10, to establish a standard of excellence to which the companies shall conform. He says:

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on the 11th of December, 1864, filed their acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An Act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," and under date of 6th of March last, submitted their map designating the general direction of their road from a point on Lake Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, to a point on Puget Sound, in Washington Territory. The records of the department do not, however, show any further action by the company in the premises.

The rest of the report is occupied with District affairs. The condition of the improvement to the Capitol, of the streets of the city, of the Metropolitan police, of the jail, House of Refuge and Penitentiary, of the Government Hospital for the insane, and of the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute, are fully stated. In conclusion, the Secretary has this to say about

COURT-HOUSES.

This department, on repeated occasions, has referred to the limited and precarious accommodations for holding the courts of the Southern District of New-York. The government had a term of years in the property which those courts continue to occupy, but is liable to be soon dispossessed under the present temporary arrangement, and no other could be made after the expiration of the lease. It appears from the report made by this department to the Senate of the United States on the 6th of December last, that on the 1st day of January of that year more cases were pending, and more had been instituted within the preceeding twelve months, in that than in any other judicial district. The duty of the government to furnish all proper facilities for the prompt transaction of the business of the courts, and the preservation of their archives and records, will not be questioned. The courts at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, New-Orleans and various other points, are now held in buildings belonging to the government, and no just reason exists why this policy should not be extended, and its benefits secured to the judges, officers, and the litigating parties at the leading commercial city of the Union. There was a clause in the lease reserving to the United States the right of purchasing the property, at a stipulated sum, within a specified period, which has since elapsed, and I am not advised whether the proprietors are now willing to dispose of it on the same terms. I recommend that this department be authorized to make, by purchase, permanent arrangement for the Federal courts in the City of New-York, and that an appropriation be placed under its control for the purpose.

The Eastern Judicial District of New-York was created at the last session of Congress. The department has encountered serious difficulty in its attempts to secure suitable apartments in the City of Brooklyn for the accommodation of the courts. I strongly urge upon Congress the consideration of the propriety of providing for the erection of a suitable building, portions of which may be appropriated to the District and Circuit Courts and their respective officers, and the remainder to the city Post-office and other needful public uses.

Col. Bulkley on the Russo-American Telegraph.

Col. BULKLEY writes to a friend in Rochester, under date of San Francisco, Nov. 30:

From Plover Bay I examined the coast westward, and found good harbor west of Cape Spanberg, with moderately high but not rough country between it and Senevaine Straits. Northwest of this harbor abrupt cliffs rise, terminating in the distance in high, rugged mountain ranges. Reached mouth of Anadyr River on 2d of October, and found the party and stores for this exploration landed, with good Winter quarters, waiting the snow to harden for a reindeer journey to Anaydisk. Here the country is low and level, as the river is probably navigable for small steamers about 150 miles. I made a boat exploration of its mouth. By following the line of this river we secure an interior route, and leave the rough mountain coast further south. I examined as far as the Winter weather and constant gales would permit. We were driven out of the Anadyr by new ice which collected on the ship for first three days of passage southward.

Arrived at Petropolauski on 22d instant, and found the *Golden Gate* there. Also reports from ABASA, who has made the proper disposition of his party. I send him by dog express to head off OTKOTSH, see instructions in regard to future operations, and inform in regard to supplies and material in the Spring.

The Russian authorities are favorably disposed, and even in the absence of orders from St. Petersburgh have given us all the assistance in their power. Mails reach this outpost of humanity about once each year, which may account for non-receipt of orders, but this matter of orders from high authority should have been promptly urged. I shall report fully by mail.

All is promising, and I have only to hear from the British Columbia exploration to clear up the last mystery of location.

CHAS. J. BULKLEY.

The Unitarian Denomination.

The Unitarians have carried out their plan of raising one hundred thousand dollars for Antioch College, and a second subscription to the same amount is progressing. The institution has nearly two hundred pupils and ten professors. For home and foreign missions one hundred and ten thousand dollars have been raised for outlay the current year. Since the National Convention met in this city in April last, twenty-nine societies had been added. The *Christian Register* and *Christian Inquirer*, the weekly organs of the denomination, are to receive more editorial attention and to be generally improved. The *Christian Examiner*, issued monthly, is to be transferred to this city, and its capital to be enlarged. A new journal, called the *Liberal Christian*, is to be established.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.—The following document has just been issued:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—From and after the 1st inst., all appointments and promotions in the National Guard will be announced in General Orders at the end of each month, and will be published weekly for information in the *Army and Navy Journal*, in the City of New-York.

WM. IRVINE,
Adjutant-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Mass Meeting of Working Men at the Cooper Institute—A Dignified and Enthusiastic Meeting.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of working men was held at the Cooper Institute, the object of the demonstration being to institute the agitation of the eight hours' labor question. Long before the time named for admission the doors of the building were besieged by an eager crowd of well-dressed artisans, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and daughters. The question of the evening received some good-humoured discussion here, and not a few were the inharmonious ideas ventilated of the respective rights and wrongs of Capital and Labor.

The arrival of a band of "German brothers" was agreeably received, and notwithstanding the frantic efforts to be heard by a gentleman who differed in opinion with the Secretary of the Treasury, the eloquence of the brazen interlopers monopolized the neighborhood till the doors opened. Five minutes after the hour for admission the hall was filled to its utmost limit of seat and standing room. The platform and ceiling of the hall were decorated with the national flag, and among the mottoes on the lanterns and banners, which made the grotesque background of this portion of the picture, we read the following: "Time for Work and Time for Rest," "Eight hours a legal day's work," "Freemen, no slaves," "Give us a chance to enjoy domestic bliss," "The Three Eights—eight for work, eight for sleep, and eight for instruction and recreation."

Representatives from the "Working Women's Association" were received with becoming ardor, and the best seats immediately vacated for them by gallant heroes who a few minutes before had risked the integrity of their extremities to obtain them. The disciples of Orpheus having been translated from the balcony to the neighborhood of the platform, commenced the business of the evening in an enthusiastic outburst of "Hail Columbia," at the conclusion of which the President of the Working Men's Association, Mr. MICHAEL STEVENS, being called upon to preside, came forward, and was received with much applause. He said that the great gathering of workingmen before him, respectable in their appearance and peaceable in their demeanor, was at least some evidence that the laboring man respected himself, as it was also some guarantee that labor was making itself respected by the whole community; for the man who, five years ago, would have said that a demonstration like this to-night could be made by the workingmen of New-York, for any purpose however worthy, would have been laughed at as a lunatic. Then we were without organization and without purpose; but now let each man look around him and see the evidences of unity, in the earnestness and purpose of the hundred different trades here represented. They came here, not in an angry spirit of discontent, but to argue the question calmly and intelligently, and if it was their right, as undoubtedly it was, to reform the hours of labor, to put that right before the people for their approval.

The President then introduced Mr. EDWIN JAMES, whose portly presence seemed a pleasing surprise to the audience, who received him very warmly. Mr. JAMES delivered an eloquent speech of an hour's duration, in which he advised the workingmen, if they wished to be successful in this or any other reform of a similar character, they must faithfully exclude all politics and politicians from injudicious interference with them, and assured them of his coöperation in every way in which his help would be of value to them. He concluded by leaving them in the best of humor and in unmixed contempt for the "Third of the Georges," who, amongst other obnoxious things enumerated, was guilty of limiting a tailor's wages to two and three pence by the day, and that for not less than twelve hours' labor—except in periods of court mourning, for which melancholy occasions there was an extra provision of sixpence a day.

On the conclusion of Mr. JAMES' speech the Secretary read the resolutions calling on the workingmen of New-York to united action to secure the limit of eight hours for a day's labor.

The Chairman regretted that Judge DAY, who was present in the earlier part of the evening, was compelled to leave, but said that he was with them in spirit, and would aid their purpose, which he believed a just one.

Dr. ROBINSON followed in an earnest speech of considerable length, and was in turn followed by Mr. MCNEIL, whose vigorous delivery and the clearness of whose argument awakened much enthusiastic applause.

A letter from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose name was received with a torrent of applause, in which a few sickly hisses died in infancy, was read, in which the reverend gentleman regretted the impossibility of his being with them, but that he should be happy on some other occasion to lend his aid in every way to forward every good object of his working fellow-citizens.

Mr. CARL was then introduced and delivered an oration in German, eliciting the unbounded admiration and applause of his fellow-countrymen present, and the sympathetic enthusiasm of those who could not understand him, but took for granted it was good. They might have said, as the drunkard said to whom the wag gave diluted vitriol for whisky, "It wasn't to say unpleasant, but it was rather *new!*"

Several other speakers followed. The meeting dispersing, with banners, bands and lanterns, about 10½, well pleased with their monster demonstration.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Election of Inspectors—The Schools to be Closed To-day—Non-Resident Pupils Again—Corporeal Punishment.

The regular semi-monthly session of the Board of Education was held Wednesday evening, President J. M. MCLEAN in the chair, and twenty-three of the twenty-seven members present. After receiving several communications from Ward School Trustees, nominating-teachers, and asking authority to make alterations and repairs to school buildings, the board listened to a memorial on

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT,

from a Principal, who asks that if this barbarous discipline must be introduced in our schools he may be permitted to delegate his powers to his Vice-Principals. The board's action in making it the duty of Principals to inflict corporal punishment in certain cases, and requiring them to keep a record of such punishment, with a statement of the cause of punishment, has wrought a marked sensation among teachers, and there is scarcely a session of the School Commissioners whereat the subject does not rise in one shape or another. The communication was referred to a committee, and the

MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS

for School Inspectors for 1866, '67 and '68, were taken up. The Mayor's nominees were Messrs. Jeremiah Fitzpatrick for the First District, Nathaniel Jarvis for the Third District, Harvey H. Woods for the Fourth District, Robert Enover for the Fifth District, Watts C. Livingston for the Sixth District, and Richard L. Latimore for the Seventh District. It appearing that Mr. Fitzpatrick is not a citizen of either the city or State, the name of Mr. John H. Williams was substituted, and as thus amended the nominations were confirmed. The nomination of Miss Honora R. Sweeney, as Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 24, in the Sixth Ward, was also confirmed.

A communication was received from Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, at a recent meeting, in relation to

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS,

and a committee was instructed to inquire as to the expediency of amending the by-laws so as to permit those non-resident female pupils who are now in the schools to remain and graduate. The committee presented two reports last evening. The majority report asserts that the number of non-resident pupils is by no means so large as it has been reported; that many of them are children of persons whom the late enormous increase in house-rent has driven from the city, but who intend to return at some future time; that nearly all of these parents transact business in the city, and practically belong here, and that the pupils whom it is proposed to expel are nearly prepared for graduation. The minority report presents the parents as abundantly able to pay for private tuition, and adds that, inasmuch as the State taxes the city to the amount of $250,000 more than her school apportionment, it is therefore believed that the city does her full share toward the education of children in the rural districts. After discussion, the subject was referred back to the committee.

On motion of Commissioner VANCE, it was resolved that all the schools under the control of the board be closed to-day.

There being no further business requiring immediate action, the board adjourned.

Thanksgiving in Brooklyn.

The day was generally observed. The public offices and tradesmen's shops were closed, and the churches were well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The streets were deserted, and even the city cars and ferry-boats made their transits nearly empty. Evidently the majority of our neighbors over the river chose to sit by their firesides and read the President's excellent message and the voluminous accompanying documents, rather than go abroad in a raw December rain-storm. In the afternoon the knights of the sock and buskin played to empty boxes; but in the evening the Academy and other places of amusement were literally jammed. Of course, the base-ball matches and other turf sports that had been announced for the day were indefinitely postponed.

In the Eastern District eloquent discourses were delivered by Rev Dr. PORTER, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fourth-street, Rev. Dr. WELLS, Rev. CHARLES PEMROY, of the Ross-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of the New-England Church, in South Ninth-street, Rev. CHARLES H. PAYNE, and others.

The managers of the Industrial School, a noble charity, gave their pupils, seventy in number, a sumptuous dinner at the Odeon. Mr. ROBERT DUNCAN, Vice-President of the institution, assisted by Miss VORIAN, the teacher, managed the repast admirably. This institution is under the immediate management of twenty ladies, and the object is to feed and educate abandoned children, without regard to color or parentage. Many of the little ones are helpless cripples. The school is situated at the intersection of South Third and Fifth streets, and is dependent upon the charity of the public for support. The only outside demonstration noticed during the day was the parade of about forty harlequins on horseback.

Thanksgiving in Jersey City.

A Sabbath quiet prevailed in Jersey City, broken only by the appearance, at about noon, of a Target Company composed of lads from the Sixth Ward. Tanksgiving services were held at the Union Baptist Church, Grove-street, the Wayne-street Reformed Dutch Church, and in the South Sixth-street M. E. Church, but the attendance was generally slim. In Hoboken everything was quiet.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH OF OFFICER M'CUDDEN.

The readers of the TIMES will remember that a shooting affray occurred on Wednesday afternoon at the porter-house situate at the corner of Broome and Marion streets, when PATRICK MCCUDDEN, an officer attached to the Court of Sessions, was shot in the abdomen and shoulder by PATRICK DWYER, the barkeeper of the place. The wounded man died yesterday morning at the New-York Hork Hospital from the result of his injuries, having lingered in great agony. An inquest will be held to-day by the Coroner.

FATAL CASUALTY.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of THOMAS MONAHAN, who died from injuries received the previous day, while the deceased and some men were at work at Carmansville, raising a huge mass of rock with a derrick. The hoisting gear gave way, and the rock came crushing down upon MONAHAN, inflicting the injuries which caused his death. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Wood Producers and Manufacturers' Convention at Syracuse.

At a meeting of the government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, Nov. 8, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers be instructed to invite the State organizations of wool growers to meet them at ——, in the —— of ——, for the purpose of consulting in relation to the representations to be given respecting the wool producing and manufacturing interests before the United States Tariff and Revenue Commission.

After consulting with representatives of the wool-growing interest present, the place and time of such meeting were fixed at Syracuse, New-York, on the second Wednesday (13th) of December, 1856.

We understand that several State wool-growers' associations have already appointed delegates, and that it is probable all of them will be represented.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS.—On Wednesday next, Dec. 13th, the annual convention of the National Association of Base-ball Players will be held at the Cooper Institute, and it bids fair to be the most interesting and largely-attended meeting the association has yet had. Between thirty and forty new clubs have made application for admission, and some of these are from cities as far off as St. Louis, Mo. The last meeting of the Committee on Rules takes place on Friday next, at the Gotham Cottage, Bowery, at 7½ P. M.

MR. EMERSON IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON is announced to lecture at the Brooklyn Atheneum on the 16th, 17th and 19th inst., on the Fraternity course. The Fraternity is a new organization, in the hands of young men, and commences well in presenting the Brooklyn public with a course from so distinguished a scholar and interesting a lecturer as Mr. EMERSON. His subjects will be "Social Aims," "Resources," and "Books and Culture."

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN HONOR OF THE FALLEN.—Through a misunderstanding the "Memorial Service in Honor of the Fallen," to be held in the church of Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, (Broadway Tabernacle,) was announced in one of the morning papers of yesterday as to take place last evening. It will not be held until *Sunday* evening. Seven o'clock is the hour named for the commencement of the exercises.

A PLEASANT DAY FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The managers of the Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our volunteers, were yesterday enabled, through the liberality of numerous donors at Fulton and Washington Markets, to provide a bountiful thanksgiving dinner for the children under their charge.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States steamer *Hartford*, Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, and the *Juniata*, Capt. ALMY, were at Rio Janeiro Oct. 11. The United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Rear-Admiral GODON, was at St. Catherines, and the *Nipsic*, Lieut.-Commander HENLY, was at Bahia, at that time.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE CITY.—HENRY MCCORD, a colored man, brought a suit against the city, in the Brooklyn City Court, for damages on account of the destruction of his furniture and household utensils by a mob, during the riots of July, 1863. MCCORD resided in East Warren-street. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th of July, he was notified that a mob was coming to that neighborhood, to "clean out the niggers." Being frightened at the announcement, he locked up his apartments, and secreted himself in a neighboring lot, from which place he watched the approach and operations of the rioters. When he went back to the house, he found that the door had been broken in and the property destroyed. The damages claimed were $58. The jury awarded $67 94, including costs. Another case of the same description was tried before the same court, with similar results. The plaintiff was HENRY W. HICKS, colored, who recovered $75, with interest.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SNEAK THIEF.—A young burglar and sneak thief, giving the name of ARTHUR HAIDON, and stating that he lives in New-York, was caught in the rear part of the store of S. B. RUKE, corner of Fulton-avenue and Elliott-place, about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. He had entered through one of the windows, but being seen, was taken into the custody of Officer GRIFFEN, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police. Two confederates of the accused were in the neighborhood, but seeing HAIDON taken in charge by the officer, made their disappearance. The accused, who is believed to be one of the gang of hall thieves who have lately committed extensive depredations throughout the city, was committed to await examination.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—The keeper of a liquor-store on the corner of Sackett and Van Brunt streets, named JOHN MCCLUSKEY, was arrested by the Forty-third Precinct Police yesterday on suspicion of setting fire to his premises. About 1:30 o'clock the night previous, a fire was discovered in the store-room by Officer POWERS, who broke open the door and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. On examining the premises it was found that the floor had been saturated with some inflammable material and ignited. Upon this evidence MCCLUSKEY was taken into custody. He was brought before Justice WALSH and committed for examination.

LARCENIES ON BOARD OF VESSELS.—Capt. RUFUS BAWDIN, of the bark *Eveline*, lying at the foot of Union-street, was arrested by Officer GILLIGAN, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, yesterday, on the complaint of ALEXANDER COOK, who charges him with stealing $19, while a seaman on board the vessel. BAWDIN was held for a hearing.....Some boys boarded the canal-boat *Saranac*, lying at the foot of Jay-street, yesterday, and stole $21 50 belonging to the Captain, W. G. BANMAN. No arrests were made.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. MCLEER.—The funeral of Lieut. JOHN MCLEER, late keeper of the State Arsenal in Portland-avenue, took place yesterday from St. Patrick's Church. The remains were conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush. The Seventeenth Regiment, to which he was attached as Adjutant, accompanied the remains to the grave. Among those in the procession were Gen. P.S. CROOKE, and the Colonels of the different regiments of the Fifth Brigade.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mr. JONES on Portland-avenue, near Myrtle, was feloneously entered on Wednesday morning and robbed of a silver watch worth $30 and $5 in bills, which were taken from the apartment in which the occupants were sleeping. An unsuccessful attempt to enter the drug store of ALFRED BELERS, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street, and the adjoining fancy-store was made the same night, but the thieves were frightened off.

ROBBERY ON THE CARS.—Mr. THOMAS GREEN, residing in Portland-avenue, near DeKalb-avenue, had his pocket picked of a gold watch valued at $125, while riding on a Greenpoint car on Wednesday evening. Two young men named WILLIAM GILL and ROBERT SIMPSON were arrested on suspicion of the theft.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Friday, Dec. 8.—Nos. 50, 56, 7, 34, 58 to 67 inclusive; 20, 1, 21, 35, 39, 29.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AT RAILROAD CROSSINGS.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, a communication was received from Dr. A. KIRSTEN, Coroner, calling attention of the board to the want of proper watchmen on the New-Jersey Railroad at the different street crossings, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., and submitting a copy of the verdict of the jury in the case of J. V. WESCOTT, killed at the Washington-street crossing, in which the railroad company were censured for not having night watchmen at the various crossings; also requesting the authorities to take some action to provide better protection against accident on said road, within the limits of the city.

Alderman GAFNEY said it was quite time that something should be done to protect the citizens from the loss of life and limb on this road. Every day or two some one was either killed or injured, and it was as much as one's life was worth to cross the road at either Hudson, Greene, Washington, or Warren streets at any time during the day, let alone at night. The company should be made to fence in their road or provide suitable watchmen.

Alderman DAVIS said that the trains, instead of coming in as they now do, and the engine being detached, should be compelled to come in the city at a rate of speed not to exceed four or five miles an hour, and that the engine should be kept on down to the depot.

After some further conversation, the communication of the Coroner, together with the verdict of the jury, were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Servant girl named CATHARINE CLEARY, residing at the residence of Mr. SOLMONSON, No. 17 Washington-street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday, charged with having on Monday night last robbed the clothes-line of her employer of linens valued at about $40, which were found in her possession. The girl had resided there only a few days and was about to leave. It is alleged that she is an old offender in that line. Recorder AVERY committed her for trial.

CHURCH ROBBED.—Some time during Wednesday night, the First Presbyterian Church, at the intersection of Sixth and Hudson streets, Hoboken, was burglariously entered and robbed of fifty yards of new carpet, some silver-plated plates, and other valuable articles. The entrance was effected by forcing the blinds and breaking open a window.

LAW REPORTS.

Charge to the Grand Jury—Counterfeiting Offences in the Navy-yard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.—DEC. 6.

Before Judge Benedict.

The December term of this court was opened this morning. The panel of Grand Jurors was called and a quorum having been found to be in attendance, Mr. Richard P. Buck was appointed foreman and the jury were sworn in.

The Judge proceeded to give them their charge, calling their attention to the fact that they could only take cognizance of offences against United States statutes. The cases that would come before them were of two classes. The first was counterfeiting the national currency, a very extensive class of cases. The other was offences arising in the Navy-yard. It was found long ago that it was necessary to increase the provisions of the statutes in relation to such offences, and a general act was passed providing that such offences were made such by the statute of the States; if committed in such ceded places, should be punished with the like punishment; and with reference to such ceded places, the jury should inquire not only as to offences specially provided for by Federal statutes, but also as to all offences provided for by statutes of the State. Probably this district had more of such ceded places within its limits than any other. It included the lighthouses and forts and the Navy-yard, in which there were several thousand men constantly employed. It had seemed to be thought then that it was no offence to steal from the government, and at every term cases are brought before the court of men, apperently respectable, for stealing in the Navy-yard.

The Judge proceeded to point out to the jury that this stealing was not only an offence, but at first an infamous one, being punished by whipping, for which fine and imprisonment was subsequently appointed. It was the duty of the jury, he said, to examine every such case that came before them, and to present it, no matter who or what the parties were, if in their minds the offence had been committed.

After furthing charging the jury in relation to the position and duties of the District-Attorney in matters which should come before them, and the impropriety of their having any communication with any person in relation to business which should come before them, it being a misdemeanor in any one to hold such communication, the Judge discharged them to enter upon their duties.

Practice—Foreign Attachment—Duty of Garnishee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

William McLoon et al. vs. M. L. Linquist et al. and Thomas Thacher, Garnishee.—The libel in this case was filed June 5, 1864, against the firm of Linquist & Co., to recover an amount of charter money, and prayed for a writ of foreign attachment to attach their credits and effects in the hands of Thacher. Process was issued according to its prayer, and was duly served upon the garnishee. On the return day the libellant's counsel took the default of the respondents, and also of the garnishee, and thereafter proceeded to a reference, on which the Commissioner reported due the libelants the sum of $3,467. Thereafter the libelant obtained an order from the court that an attachment issued against the garnishee, because of his default in not appearing to the return of the process, unless he show cause against the said order, and therefore the garnishee made a counter motion to abrogate the proceedings against him.

Held by the Court—That the process issued in this case was regular.

That to such a process the garnishee must appear personally in court and discharge himself of his liability by surrendering the property attached, or giving due stipulation therefor, or contesting the claim set up by the libelants to a lien upon the property in his hands.

That the garnishee could not discharge himself from the operation of the writ by silently allowing an interlocutory decree by default to pass against him.

That the libelants were entitled, upon his default, to the mandate and authority of the court, to coerce the instant obedience of the garnishee to the writ.

That that right has not been taken away by their having proceeded to a reference before enforcing it.

That the order to show cause was a proper and necessary procedure, and the libelants are entitled to peremptory order upon the garnishee to enter his appearance in court pursuant to the rules and practice of the court, and that the motion on the part of the garnishee must be denied.

Motion to Quash Indictment—Offences in Navy-Yard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Philip Donlan.—In this case, which came up on a motion to quash an indictment, the Judge announced his decision. He said that he had intended to have written out his views in the matter, but, owing to the pressure of other cases, he had been unable to do so, and would not delay the decision any longer. The case, which he said had been argued orally before him, and then by written briefs before other judges, came up on a motion to quash the indictment, which was for an assault with intent to kill committed in the Navy-yard, and the ground of the motion was that there was no statute of the United States creating such an offence, and the act of 1825 was claimed not to have provided for such cases.

The question, he said, was not new. It seemed to have been substantially decided by the Supreme Court in a case arising in West Point (The United States vs. Paul, 6 Peters, 141), and the point had also been brought up before Judge Nelson, before Judge Thompson in the same circuit, and also before Judge BETTS, and the courts had held that the act of 1825 did cover such cases.

The motion to quash must therefore be denied.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 6.

By Justice Leonard.

Mary Ellingham, &c., vs. Calvin Witty; commission granted, but the stay is denied; $10 costs of motion to the party finally prevailing. Hugh C. Smith et al vs. Phineas P. Carver et al; memoranda for counsel. Peyton Judson et al vs. Henry T. Moore; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

By Justice Barbour.

Wm. A. Hall, et al., vs. James C. Jewett; motion granted and judgment vacated. George Dexter, et al., vs. Benjamin W. Winans; motion granted. Theodore R. B. DeGroot vs. The Montauk Fire Insurance Company; motion for extra allowance of five per cent. granted. Garrett P. Bergen and The Same vs. The Same, (two suits;) motion granted in each. James Canefield vs. Charles L. Denman; motion granted.

By Justice Monell.

Eliza McKeon vs. William S. Lee; case and amendments settled. The 8th, 12th, 21st, 26th, 31st, 38½th and 39th amendments disallowed; all the others allowed. (Papers in clerk's office.)

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET AT FUNERALS.

Margaret Rooney, an interesting little girl of about 16 years of age, was charged with pocket-picking at funerals. John Delancy, the complainant, said he resided at 567 Third-avenue. He did not know the prisoner personally, but had seen her before. A death occurred in his house, and at the funeral the prisoner came in pretending to be a mourner, and her movements around the room led him to suspect her; while all were engaged in prayer, he noticed the prisoner glide to the side of a woman who was deeply affected and insert her hand in the woman's pockets. The week previous a death occurred in his brother-in-law's family, and he saw the prisoner there, and after the funeral was over $200 was found to have been stolen from one of the mourners. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge.

BROADWAY PICKPOCKETS.

John Gooley and Michael Kinney, two well-known professional pickpockets, were charged with assaulting an unknown woman with intent to steal as pickpockets. Detective John D. Gilmore said he knew the prisoners to be what is termed "swell-mobsmen." On Thursday last they took their stand at the crossing at Fulton-street and Broadway. Gooley left his associates for a few minutes, and would jostle, as if it were accidently, up against a man or woman; then in the consequent confusion, Kenney would pick the person's pocket. The officer said he watched them half an hour, expecting that a pocket-book would be taken, and although they went into nearly a dozen pockets, they got nothing. Finally they observed the officer, and escaped. Next day the officer met them on Broadway, and arrested them. They were convicted of the attempt, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months, besides being fined $25 each.

A NIGHT PICKPOCKET.

John Cody, aged 25, who claimed to be connected with the navy, but did not show it, was charged with stealing a highly-colored brass chain and night-key, worth twenty-five cents. In the dark, the chain would pass for gold. It was hooked on the button-hole of the vest, and at its end was the key. The owner, James A. Bergen, had been out on a spree, and being unable to pilot his way home, took open-air lodgings in an empty wagon in Chatham-street. Defendant saw him lying there sound asleep, and also saw in the dim moon-light a glittering gold chain. He kneeled over his victim and guilty unhooked it, then as stealthily proceeded to draw out what he supposed would be a watch attached to the end of it. Instead of that it was a night-key. He knew in a minute he had been sold, and he dropped the brass chain and key as if his fingers had touched a red-hot poker. While standing over his victim about to operate on another pocket, Officer Cats, who had been watching him, came up and took him in custody. He was found guilty and remanded to make inquiry into his character.

A STREET PICKPOCKET.

Kate Powers, a course looking woman well advanced in life, was charged with stealing $23, the property of Mr. Thos. Delaney. Complainant said he was walking home from a club meeting, and was rather elevated when he met the prisoner and another woman. He said he was a married man and never went with strange women, and, anxious to learn how our youths were decoyed, he stopped and listened to hear the temptations that were spread out for them. While standing talking, she gave him a poke in the side and suddenly she slipped her fingers in his vest pocket, drew out the $23, passed it to the other woman, who ran off; then she fell into his arms and exclaimed, "O, my dear do come home with me." When the other woman had gone round the corner, she relaxed her hold and said, "Go home you fool." His turn had now come, and he held her till Officer Chapman came up, who arrested her. She was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

BEGINNING POCKETPICKING.

Thomas McAlpine, son of the celebrated confidence operator of that name, who was convicted in this city under the title of Hon. Col. Marmaduke Reeves, of Her British Majesty's service, was charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $10. William Stevens, the complainant, said, being a stranger in the city and when a little intoxicated he met the accused in Cortlandt-street, and was asked by him to take a drink, and he thought it all right. They had a drink and Stevens paid for it, and as he was putting the change in his pocketbook, McAlpine said: "I'll do that for you." As soon as he got possession of the pocketbook he ran off with it. There was not a doubt of the youngster's guilt. Penitentiary four months.

PICKPOCKET IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Thomas Green, a boy about 18 years of age was charged with picking the pocket of Wm. Hyde. Complainant said that he had just left the Small Pox Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, and having $8, he thought the best thing he could do was invest it in *Ledgers*. He went to the office in Ann-street, and was waiting for the papers, when he caught the prisoner with his hand in his pocket. The court had evidence in their possession that this youngster had made it his business to go around publication offices, and do nothing else but pick pockets. Guilty, Penitentiary four months.

[Advertisement.]

PEARLS AND RUBIES.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations? To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable preparation, *fragrant* SOZODONT.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Lafayette	Dec. 8	New-York	Havre.
Allemania	Dec. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	Dec. 16	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Dec. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Dec. 23	New-York	Hamburg.
Fulton	Dec. 23	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Nov. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Boston	Nov. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 30	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Cork	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Java	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Dec. 6	Southampton	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Dec. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Helvetia	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Vera Cruz	Dec. 8	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Dec. 9	New-York	Habana.
Liberty	Dec. 9	New-York	Cuba.
Evening Star	Dec. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Star of the Union	Dec. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Allemania*, close to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, same day and hour.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, per steamer *Morro Castle*, close to-day at 9 A. M.; per steamer *Vera Cruz*, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 8 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	5 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—J. H. Rande, James Murphy, family and servant, Franz Fischer, Fred. Meyer, Gizela Forsey, C. L. Beneke and wife, O. Weillner, Wm. Schreiber, E. Delvaille, Mr. and Mrs. Tienke, John Benkendorf, Louis Sieher and family, Carl Matthaei and family, L. Christ, Sal. Haas, A. Truckses and wife, Adolph Unimann, Carl Aug. Wedinger, G. Kirchoff, H. Bragden and family, S. Duplangler, J. Trantois, and 672 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Niagara, from Norfolk—C. Chadwick, Mr. Fessenden, Jos. Mason and son, C. M. Connolly, Jr., M. Valentine, R. Miller, Mr. Peck, J. Schurberg and family, Mr. Slier, Mr. Hobson, Aug. Clarke, J. P. Wilson, J. H. Heifer, F. McCarthy, J. Murphy, Wm. Foley, Wm. Bell, Albert Wilson, J. C. Seay, G. Heineken and lady, J. R. Parmentor.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—W. McCormick, J. C. Walker, Capt. G. M. Frayton, U. S. A., and lady, Capt. T. P. Swaine, U. S. A., and lady, 3 children and nurse, T. Sullivan, Capt. E. G. Furber, U. S. N., M. H. Crossmire, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—G. D. Sierra, F. N. Labot, R. O. Williams, S. M. Fenera, Mrs. J. Tallmage, C. Lanza, G. J. Gernard, H. M. Gallway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 12 | Sun sets.....4 33 | Moon rises...11 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 51 | Gov. Island 12 40 | Hell Gate... 2 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Alex. Murray, commanding, Washington 48 hours.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. Passed in the river, steamship Varuna, bound up; on the Bar, schr. Walter Raleigh. At 1 P. M., Tybee, W. S. W. 25 miles, passed steamship Coustitution, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Vixen, Bolger, Wilmington, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. to J. S. Wright, Jr.

U. S. steamer Hornet, Avant, Norfolk 24 hours.

Ship Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. and 161 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Nov. 21, during a heavy gale, John Stewart seaman, fell from the maintopsail-yard overboard, and was drowned. 6th inst., Edward Houghton, seaman, fell from aloft to the deck, and was severely injured.

Ship Carlyle, Hopkon, Glasgow 41 ds., with coal, &c., to Samuel G. Reed & Co.

Bark Ella Adelle, (Br.,) Alexander, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Jos. Eneas. Been N. of Hatteras since Nov. 23, with constant heavy gales and fearful weather; lost and split sails; got eastward of the gulf in lat. 37 30, lon. 68, and was hove to 5 ds., with nothing but a tarpaulin in mizzen rigging; passed many bales of cotton, also stern of a vessel, apparently not long in that condition. Nov. 29, experienced a tremendous hurricane from N. E. to E. S. E., which lasted 20 hours; in the first part of it lost close-reefed topsail; then laid to under bare poles until 7 A. M. 30th, when it shifted to S. W., blowing fearfully. Dec. 1, lat. 37, lon. 68, signalized bark R. Murray, Jr., hence, bound S. E.—heavy N. W. gale was blowing at the time. 4th, lat. 39, lon. 70 30, spoke Prussian bark Alerte, 50 ds. from Rio Janeiro for New-York. 7th, wind N., with heavy rain and weather threatening, took steamer 9 miles E. of the lightship.

Bark Alerte, (Pruss.,) Von Appen, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Cazique, (of Brixham,) Decent, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to G. F. Bulley.

Brig Antonia Mathe, Cassedy, Belize, Hond., 33 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre & Sons. Have been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras. Experienced very heavy weather from N. W., with high cross sea; split sails and stove in head and head-rails. Nov. 27, spoke brig Rio Grande, from Sagua for Portland; Nov. 30, saw her again, with bulwarks and deck-load gone. The A. M. brings as passengers Wm. B. Stewart and Mons. Mermilliod, (insane,) for Lunatic Asylum, and his servant.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Walker, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton to master. Had some heavy weather; carried away foretopgallantmast.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortula,) Dickerson, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to master.

Schr. Elizabeth, Wallace, Mobile 10 ds., with cotton to master.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

The following vessels arrived 6th inst., but were not reported complete:

Brig A. Eggles, Clifford, St. Marks, with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Bedell, Apalachicola 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to Abiel Abbott. Nov. 27, off Hatteras, boarded schr. Dundee, (Br.,) from Laguna for New-York, (arr. 4th,) and received a supply of provisions.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Indianola, with hides, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Schr. D. B. Bayles, Jayne, St. Marks, 12 ds., with cotton to Abiel Abbott.

Schr. Elk, Alley, Port Royal, S. C., with cotton to master.

Schr. S. E. Brown, Place, Jacksonville, with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Navigator, Weeks, Jacksonville, with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. R. A. Elliott, De Groot, Georgetown, D. C., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6—Arr. steamship Quaker City, West, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—The revenue cutter Kankakee spoke, off Cape Henry, bark Johanna, from Baltimore from Bremen; bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara for Baltimore; brig Albert Adams, from New-York for Richmond; ship John Whillman, from Bremen for Baltimore, with passengers; brig Alight, from St. Johns for Baltimore; English brig Helen Burns, from Malaga for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6—Arr. steamship Charles C. Leary, Bursley, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7—Arr. steamer Raleigh, from New-York. Old. schr. J. H. Burnett, for New-York; steamer Thomas Swan.

Spoken, &c.

Jane Ring—bark, from Glasgow for Cuba, Nov. 22, lat. 22 30, lon. 64 37.

President—schr., of and from New-Bedford, 18 ds. out, cruising, Nov. 24, lat. 25 34, lon. 66 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. 21, bark May Queen, of and for Baltimore, and brig Eaglet, for New-York, to sail in 4 days.

COUGH NO MORE

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, sore throat, consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the only preparation known to cure chronic coughs, asthma and consumption. It never fails to cure whooping cough and croup. Try a bottle directly. It is prepared from honey. It is particularly recommended for the young [illegible] 50 cents per bottle. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., Agents

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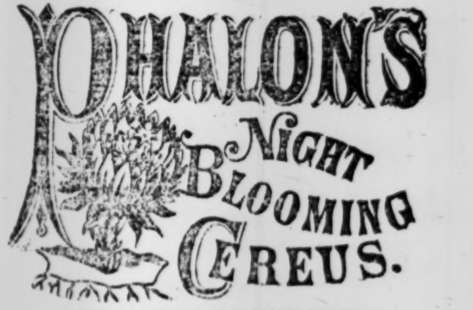

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SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

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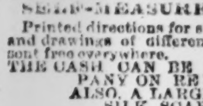

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Boys' Winter suits in great variety, at the LOWEST PRICES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One Price Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 681, Dec. 7, 1865.

35, 3, 52, 17, 27, 30, 46, 44, 24, 71, 64, 23.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 682, Dec. 7, 1865.

45, 22, 70, 10, 49, 38, 58, 6, 5, 17, 12, 13, 78, 55, 1.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 561, Dec. 7, 1865.

54, 53, 34, 40, 3, 45, 22, 25, 1, 41, 56, 12.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 582, Dec. 7, 1865.

11, 76, 6, 50, 16, 45, 84, 49, 35, 73, 19, 38, 8, 9, 14.

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MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND THE DRAMA
are combined.
AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7½.
CROWDS DAILY RESORT
to witness the talented
CIRCUS TROUPE,
WITH THEIR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
appear in the most
DARING AND BRILLIANT ACTS,
IN THE
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concluding their entertainments with the mirthful act of
MONS. AND MME. DENNIE'S VISIT TO THE RIDING-SCHOOL.
Previous to the circus performance, the original, romantic, domestic drama, in two acts, of
TRIALS OF LIFE;
OR, THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION,
BY THE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Just arrived, a wonderful accession to the living curiosities
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11 years, 19 inches high, weighing 12 pounds—the smallest dwarf living,
MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
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THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS!
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS!
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES IN MOTION.
John Battersly, the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 67 pounds, and his wife, a MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, nearly 700 pounds.
THREE-HORNED BULL, ALBINO BOY.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

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TO-NIGHT,
will be presented, with new scenery, appropriate costumes, &c., the celebrated play, illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
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SOUTHERN HOMES!
entitled
THE OCTOROON,
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for
THE FIRST TIME,
as remodeled and compressed into four acts by the author,
DION BOUCICAULT,
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MR. J. S. CLARKE
in his great character of
SALEM SCUDDER,
THE YANKEE OVERSEER.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE as ZOE, THE OCTOROON.
Mr. J. G. Hanley.....as.....Wahnotee,
(a Le Pau Indian Chief.)
Mr. John Dyott.....as.....McClosky.
(the piece of Connecticut hardware.)
Mr. C. Walcot.....as.....Pete, the old Slave.
Mr. Andrews.....as.....Poindexter, the Anct'r.
Mr. Burroughs.....as.....George Peyton.
Mr. H. Bland.....as.....Sunnyside, the Planter.
Miss Andrews.....as.....Madame Peyton,
the Southern Lady.
Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr.....as.....Dora Sunnyside,
a Southern Belle.
Doors open 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

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Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Opens at 7½.....Begins at 8.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The manager begs respectfully to call public attention to the following notice by one of the most accomplished critics of the city:
New-York Tribune, Dec. 7, 1865.
"Lost in London," which bids fair to keep the stage of Wallack's Theatre for many nights to come, should have a large audience to-night. The objections which we have made to this play, on the score of taste, have in quarters wherein meanness and malignity are prevalent and controlling motives—been wrested into objections to its moral teachings. This has been done with the design (happily impotent!) of causing injury to the theatre in which this piece is now enjoying so successful a run. We take occasion, therefore, to say that the moral lesson that is taught by "Lost in London" is wholly unexceptionable. Regarded with a view to what it teaches, the drama merits the warmest possible commendation. Whether that lesson of conjugal fidelity needs to be taught, and whether the incidents of the teaching be in good taste, are questions concerning which opinions will differ. Our own views hereupon have been distinctly stated; but we should be sorry to have any intelligent person deceived by perversion and misrepresentation of our judgments. Such perversion and misrepresentation are to be expected, so long as the profession of journalism is disgraced by persons who have neither honor, delicacy nor decency of mind, but are solely actuated by low, malignant cunning in the pursuit of mercenary aims. They cannot, of course, injure the theatres—for the reason that the trical success in this city, when really deserved, is neither made nor marred by the press; but they may temporarily deceive occasional readers; and we, therefore, advert to them here, as journalistic malpractices, of recent growth, against which the public should be formally warned.
Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth nights of
LOST IN LONDON.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
In consequence of the sickness of the Conductor, the Concert will not take place on SATURDAY, the instant further notice will be given.